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No business has thrived like Insurance during last 10 Years
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The Bombay Chronicle

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Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.
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VOL. XVIII NO. 296 BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

WANTED A MUSLIM STATE IN INDIA!

—:o:—

Best Defender Against "Foreign Invasion Of Ideas & Bayonets"

SIR M. IQBAL THINKS DEMOCRACY IS NO GOOD FOR INDIA

Muslim Communalists Meet In Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 29.

Dr. Sir Muhammad Iqbal of Lahore presided at the session of the All-India Muslim League to-day. There were a number of delegates from various parts of the country among them being Seth Abdulla Karachi who is president the Tanzeem Conference afternoon. Nawab Shah Mohammed Moulvi Abdul Majid (Sind) Maulvi Mohammed M. L. A. and others. Dr. Hammad Hussaini Chairman of the Reception Committee welcomed the Muslim position. Sir Muhammad Iqbal then delivered his address already published. The substance of the address was explained to the audience in vernacular by Maulvi Mahamad Yakub.—A. P.

Sir M. Iqbal's Speech

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, December 29.

"To base constitution on the conception of homogeneous India or to apply to India the principles evolved by British democratic sentiments is unwittingly to prepare her for a Civil War". Thus spoke significantly Sir Muhammad Iqbal to-day, in the course of an address he delivered as the President of the first session of the All-India Muslim League, after the reunion between the Jinnah and Shafi Leagues. Sir Muhammed Iqbal said at the present moment the national idea was racialising the outlook of Muslims and thus materially counteracting the humanising work of Islam. The construction of a policy on national lines, if it meant displacement of Islamic principles of solidarity, was simply unthinkable to a Muslim. The unity of the Indian Nation, therefore, must be sought not in the negation, but in mutual harmony and co-operation of the many. Sir Muhammed Iqbal felt it painful that their attempts to discover such a principle of internal harmony had failed so far. He asked: "Why have they failed? Perhaps we suspect each other's intentions and inwardly aim at dominating each other." He, however, held that events seem to be tending in the direction of mutual harmony. He had no hesitation in declaring that if the principle that the Indian Muslim was entitled to the full and free development on the lines of his own culture and tradition in his own Indian homelands was recognised as the basis of a permanent communal settlement he would be ready to stake his all for the freedom of India.

WANTED A MUSLIM STATE

To achieve this idea Sir Muhammad held that communalism in its higher aspect was indispensable to the formation of a harmonious whole in a country like India. Muslim demand for the creation of a Muslim India within India was perfectly justified. He wanted to see the Punjab, the N. W. F. Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single Muslim State, adding that self-Government within the British Empire or without it, the formation of a consolidated North West Indian Muslim State appears to be the final destiny of Muslims at least of North West India". He emphasised that this centralisation of the most living portion of Muslims of India whose military and police service had, nothwithstanding unfair treatment from the British, made British Rule possible in this country, would eventually solve the problem of India as well as of Asia. He maintained that thus possessing full opportunities of development within the body politic of India, the North West Indian Muslims would be the best defenders against a foreign invasion of ideas and bayonets. Sir Muhammad the formation of a consolidated Muslim State in the interest of India as well as of India it would be a peace resulting in a balance of power opportunity for Islam that [illegible] forced to give [illegible] laws, its education and to bring them in contact with its spirit and with the modern times."

REDISTRIBUTION OF [illegible]

Sir Muhammad, emphasising [illegible] said that redistribution of Provinces must precede the introduction of the new constitution. He felt that the present structure of provinces was largely responsible for the communal controversy, and said that a Muslim India could have no objection to purely territorial electorates if the Provinces were demarcated so as to secure comparatively homogeneous communities possessing linguistic, racial cultural and religious unity. "But the discussion at the Round Table Conference of the communal question has demonstrated more clearly than ever the essential disparity between the two great cultural units of India. Yet the Prime Minister of England apparently refuses to see that the problem of India is international and not national. Obviously he does not see that the model of British democracy cannot be of any use in a land of many nations.

Sir Muhammed advised Muslims of India never to agree to a system, whether of British or of Indian origin, which virtually negatived the principle of true federation or failed to recognise them as a distinct political entity. He saw a menace to Islam in India in the scheme of federation on which was being discussed at the Round Table Conference and remarked: "The truth of the matter is that participation of Indian Princes among whom only a few are Muslims in a federation scheme serves a double purpose. On the one hand it serves as an all-important factor in maintaining the British Power in India practically as it is. On the other hand it gives an overwhelming majority to Hindus in an All-India Federal Assembly. In other words, the scheme appears to be aiming at a kind of understanding between Hindu India and British Imperialism. You perpetuate me in India and I, in return, give you a Hindu oligarchy to keep all other Indian communities in perpetual subjection. If Muslims silently agree to any such scheme it will simply hasten their end as a political entity in India.

THE QUESTION OF DEFENCE.

Sir Muhammed wished, therefore, to see a start with British Indian Federation only but added: "Anyway our demand for thirty-three per cent. must now be taken as the demand for the same proportion in an All-India Federal Assembly exclusive of the share allotted to Muslim States entering the Federation. "Sir

(Continued on page 5)

NEW CONVERT TO R. T. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Andrews Struck With Premier's Efforts

HE WANTS FINANCIAL AUTONOMY FOR INDIA

CAPE TOWN, Dec. 29.

Reverend C. F. Andrews on arrival from England, interviewed by Reuter, said that he was very much impressed with the progress of Round Table Conference, as also respect which Mr. MacDonald and Lord Sankey had won at it.

Mr. MacDonald's efforts towards the settlement of a most difficult question, namely, Hindu-Mahomedan problem, were much appreciated. He declared that in the background the subject of financial control loomed very large.

Mr. Andrews concluded: "If agreement between British and Indian representatives on lines of complete fiancial autonomy be reached, this will probably do most of all to make the Conference acceptable to India. It is, however, practically certain that all final decisions will have to be reached in India, rather than in London."—Reuter.

Mashall Joffre May Not Last Till To-morrow

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Paris.—Doctor attending on Joffre stated this morning that there was illittle hope of his lasting until to-morrow.—Reuter.

THREE YOUTHS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Convocation Outrage Echo

ONE MAN INJURED BY BOMB

PESHAWAR, Dec. 29.

According to the "Frontier Advocate" three Hindu youths have been arrested at Mardan and brought to Peshawar for enquiry regarding the Lahore convocation outrage. The Police searched the house of the accused Harikrishna at Mardan.

One man was seriously injured in a bomb explosion in the village of Rajjar. Details are lacking.

Khan Abbas Khan, Lieutenant of Khan Abdul Ghaffarkhan Charsadda has been released.—A. P.

CONVOCATION OUTRAGE

—:o:—

"Pratap" Proprietor's House Searched

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

The house of Mahashe Krishan, Proprietor of the vernacular daily "Pratap" has been searched in connection with the Convocation Outrage. Nothing is reported to have been taken away by the police.—A. P.

PANJAB GOVERNOR AT RACES

—:o:—

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

After the attack on his life near the Senate House on last Tuesday, H. E. the Governor of

"Move To Overthrow Kemalist Regime."

—:o:—

1,000 ARRESTS INCLUDE SHEIKHS, IMAMS AND WOMEN

Kemal Confers With Premier And Officials.

STERN PENALTIES TO BE IMPOSED.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

Constantinople. — Hitherto a thousand arrests have been made at Menemen, Magnesia, Konia, Smyrna, Stamboul and elsewhere including Sheikhs, dervishes, imams and a number of women. The whole battalion of troops, whose loyalty is suspected, has been interned following the recent revolt at Menemen in which several persons were killed which was purported to establish "religious regime". The authorities believe that the revolt is not an isolated incident, but is the first phase of a vast conspiracy aiming to overthrow the Kemalist regime.

Mustapha Kemal presided at an important meeting at Dolmabaghche Palace yesterday, which was attended by Prime Minister Ismet, the Minister of Interior, the Chief of General Staff and other prominent officers who discussed the situation for eight hours and considered the advisability of imposing special penalties for "reactionaries."—Reuter.

POSTAL & R. M. S. U. CONFERENCE

—:o:—

Dewan Chamanlal Unable To Preside

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

The All-India Postal and R. M. S. Union Conference will be held in Madras to-morrow afternoon. Delegates from various provinces have arrived here already. Dewan Chamanlal is understood to have wired regretting his inability to preside over the Conference owing to ill-health. Mr. S. C. Joshi, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Postal Union, will be chosen as President.—A. P.

"LABOUR WILL RULE!"

—:o:—

Labour Leader's Call To Workers

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Dec. 29.

Mr. Radheylal Jaiswal, a Vakil and Labour worker addressing workshop employees said, "Labour will be the future ruler of the world. Arise, stand up, unite to win your rights." "Employers evince anxiety for your welfare, but walk cautiously. Forget not, 'God helps those who help themselves.' Ask them what their welfare department is actually doing."

the Punjab made his first public appearance to-day at the race course and watched the first four events of the day including Governor's Cup which was won by K. B. Tajmohamad Khan's Santa Claus. The Governor presented the Cup to the owner of the winner just after the race.

Earlier in the day His Excellency lunched with stewards of Lahore Race Club. Except for a bandage on his left arm the Governor looked quite cheerful and healthy.—A. P.

SAVE SHOLAPUR PRISONERS

—:o:—

The following telegram has been addressed to H. E. the Viceroy by the A. I. Muslim Federation:—

The Council of All-India Muslim Federation earnestly requests His Excellency the Viceroy to use his powers of prerogatives and show mercy during this week by graciously pardoning Sholapur convicts from extreme penalty.

Afghan Royal Family's Health

BOMBAY, Dec. 29

The Royal Afghan Consulate at Bombay sends the following to the press:—

"The latest telegraphic report indicate that His Majesty and other members of the Royal Family are in perfect health and peace and goodwill exists between all tribes in Afghanistan."—A. P.

SALT SATYAGRAHA IN SURAT

Vinayakrao Apte Jailed For 6 Months

WIFE ARRESTED IN COURT

SURAT, December 29.

Sjt. Vinayakrao Apte of Karadi Ashram in Jalalpore Taluka was to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges under Section 117 I.P.C. and 47 Salt Act in connection with a meeting in celebration of Jawahar Dav at Matwadi village.

Sjt. Bhanabhai Govan, a local Congress worker, who was arrested with Sjt. Apte in the same connection, was also sentenced on the same charges to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The case was tried by Mr. E. D. B. Jewel.

WIFE ARRESTED IN COURT.

Mrs. Shardabai, wife of Sjt Vinayakrao Apte, who came to hear the judgment in her husband's case, was arrested while she was in Court. It is understood that her arrest is in connection with a meeting addressed by her on December 22 at Machhad village, Jalalpore, when it is stated, contraband salt was also manufactured from sea water. The charges against her are also under Sections 117 I.P.C. and 47 Salt Act.

RAMDAS' CASE ADJOURNED.

The case against Sjt. Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi, came up for hearing this evening before the Magistrate Mr. Jewel, when prosecution witnesses were examined. Sjt. Ramdas did not participate in the proceedings. The case was adjourned to January 3 when accused's statement will be taken.—A. P.

BANGALORE, Dec. 29.

Completing a weeks holiday programme in the Mysore State which included four day's shoot in the Kharapur jungles, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here last night. He was met by Col. Burke, Resident in the Mysore, and Major-General Newan, Commander, Madras District Headquarters. Accompanied by Major General Newan, His Excellency inspected to-day the units stationed here and left for Secunderabad by a special train to-night.

DOHAD NO-TAX CAMPAIGN

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Dec. 28.

About 1,000 khatedars had come and the meeting was addressed by Sjt. A. V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society and Dr. Manekla Jilla, Dictator. It was resolved that no taxes should be paid till Mahatmaji and Bardoli Sirdar were released.

BHAVNAGAR FOREIGN CLOTH MERCHANTS

—:o:—

Agree To Seal Their Stock

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 29.

After a successful conference with Lt.-Col. Mosse, President and his colleagues of Council Administration on December 23 and subsequent suspension of deportation orders against Messrs. Fulchand Shah and Shivanand of Picketing Mandal Mr. Manilal Kothari started conversations with cloth merchants. After four days prolonged conversations in which local Mahajan, Seth Mangaldas of Jehangir Mills and Sjt. Harbhai of Dakshana Murti Bhuvan took active part. A settlement has been reached and signed by the parties.

CLOTH MERCHANTS GIVE IN.

The cloth merchants have agreed to pack up their large stock of four lakhs and store it in one warehouse, till May 5, 1931. These stocks will include stocks of cloth of Indian boycotted mills and cloth made in India of foreign yarn. They have further agreed not to import boycotted cloth till the present resolution of the Congress is in force.

In case of a breach of condition, penalty to be paid is half the price of imported or sold cloth. A committee of eight members, called Bhavnagar Videshi Kapad Tapas Committee has been appointed.

"PRATAP" EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

"Crime" Of Publishing Congress News

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S AMAZING INQUIRY

Journalist's Blunt Reply To The Official

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, Dec. 29.

The Editor of "Pratap," Cawnpore, the well-known Hindi Nationalist paper received the following letter from the Deputy Supdt. of Police, Cawnpore "You have published in your dailly a message from Purshottam Das Tandon giving instructions regarding non-co-operation with the census enumerations and saying that the Congress workers and the people should obliterate the numbers. Will you very kindly let me know the authority under which you published the message, who sent the message to you for publication, and where is the original."

EDITOR'S REPLY

The Editor's reply runs as follows:—

In reply to your letter, we beg to state that we published the message of Shriyut Purshottamdas Tandon received by us from the Provincial Congress Committee Office as we have every right to do. We do not think that we need to derive any authority from any source other than our conscience to publish a piece of news of public interest and importance as true journalists striving to serve our country. In our special branch it is our duty to keep the public informed of every important occurrence inside the country and abroad. We are sorry, for we fail to understand the authority under which you have made such unnecessary inquiries."

"PRATAP" EDITOR ARRESTED

—:o:—

LATER—

Sjt. Prakash Narayan Shiromani, the Editor of "Pratap" was arrested to-day under the charge of "assisting an unlawful association." The arrest has been made on account of the publication of Sjt. Purshottamdas's message concerning the boycott of the census. The message of the Provincial Dictater had been published in the news columns of the "Pratap."

BHAGATSINGH'S FATHER'S HOUSE SEARCHED

22 Houses Raided Simultaneously In Lahore

SEARCHES STILL CONTINUE, BUT NOTHING IMPORTANT FOUND

(From Our Correspondent).

LAHORE, Dec. 29.

Police held simultaneous searches to-day in the city, it is alleged, on some clue from the persons arrested in connection with the Senate Mall outrage. Early in the morning, being armed with about two dozen search warrants the Police raided various parts of the city and searched suspected spots. They raided the residence of Mr. Virendra and seized some papers and material and arrested him.

Then they raided the residence of Mr. Kishensingh, Father of Bhagatsingh and locked and sealed it, Kishensingh being away at his village. The police then searched the house of Kishensingh at Village Kasarian, miles from Lahore, but found nothing.

The house of Mahomedali trunk merchant of Anarkali was searched and the Police carried away some papers and letters. The room of Yashpal, son of Dr. Khanchand Dev was also searched in the Medical Hostel, but nothing was found. Messrs. Yashpals room and Kishensingh house are being strongly guarded by the police. Searches still continue. So far it is understood 22 house have been searched.

RELEASED C. P. DICTATOR AND OTHERS

PARSI LIQUOR MERCHANT BOYCOTTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR MAHAL, Dec. 29.

Acharya Kothari Tilak of the Fine Arts College, Nagpur was released this morning from the Central Jail and brought into the city in a procession. At a meeting held last night under the auspices of the War Council, Sjt. Ganpatrao Tikekar, 3rd "Dictator" of C. P. Marathi War Council was congratulated on his release from Amraoti Jail after having undergone a sentence of four months. Messrs. Bilimoria Co. who have taken a contract for the sale of liquor is being severely boycotted the War Council having issued a manifesto urging the boycott.

PICKETERS HUNGER-STRIKE

—:o:—

Merchants' Obduracy.

(From A Correspondent).

UMRETH, Dec. 29.

Foreign cloth picketers are on hunger-strike for the four days. Yesterday night a compromise seemed possible but to-day fasting, was continued due to merchants' obstinacy. One lady picket is in serious condition.

NEW DELHI INAUGURATION

—:o:—

SPECIAL OFFICER PREPARING LIST OF INVITEES

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Governor-General has fixed January 17 as the date for holding the elections for the President to the Legislative Assembly.

The Special Officer, P. W. D., in charge of the inauguration of New Delhi, invites commercial organisations and other bodies to submit names of persons whom they consider invitees to the different functions in connection with the inauguration should be sent. He suggests that a list in the order of priority should be submitted to him as accommodation is limited. The Special Officer intimates that the four dominion columns will take place on the morning of February 10 followed by a popular function at Delhi Fort on 11th February. Dedication of the War Memorial takes place on February 12.—A. P.

Viceroy To Address Assembly On January 17

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

It is understood that H. E. the Viceroy will address the Legislative Assembly on January 17 after the Presidential election.—A. P.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Sixteen Words

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Highly Paid Agents everywhere for a roaring business. Samples, rules. Postage As. 10/- V. P. P. B. SUB RAO, M.I.E.C., Dowlaisweram (Madras.)
A R3883

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A first class HEAD SPINNER for an up-country Mill. He must have sound knowledge of theory and experience over ten years. Apply Box No. 553, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 3994

WANTED—PAID APPRENTICES In the grade of Rs. 30—4—42—2—50 P. M. to work in the Dyeing Department. Applicants must be Graduates of Kala Bhuvan Institute, Baroda. Apply to the MANAGER, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad.
A 2277

WANTED—RETAIL AGENTS. Ladies and Gentlemen to secure orders for Hand-loom Goods in Cotton and Silk suitings and Shirtings, etc. Pure Swadeshi. Quick-selling goods. Decent income assured. A small deposit essential. Apply M. N. NAIR & SONS, Weaving Factory, Calicut (Malabar).
A 2278

WANTED—A C. E., INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL (Lond.) or a B. E. to supervise the construction of buildings in suburbs or mofussil. Apply to Box No. 554, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3996

THE LIBERAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, wants to open its CENTRAL OFFICE at BOMBAY. Applications are invited for the Secretary's post on pay Rs. 250—20—450—30—750. Only those who could handle the business efficiently and who could deposit Rs. 10,000 and who have previous banking experience need apply. T. RAMANATHA SARMA, Managing Director. The Liberal Bank of India Ltd., Registered Office-Madras.
A R 4003

WANTED—2 TRAINED GRADUATES with teaching experience and personality for Head Master or Teachers' Training work. Pay Rs. 200—10—250—10—350, starting pay according to qualifications. Personal interview before appointment. Apply by the 10th of January, 1931, to DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION, JODHPUR.
A 2268

WANTED—Experienced CANVASSERS, energetic and hard-working. Must be prepared to go out of Bombay or do any clerical or other work. See personally with applications and copies of testimonials between 12 a.m. and 1 p.m. N. POWELL and CO., Bombay 4.
A 2274

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank. The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.
A

Educational

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London Diploma Course taught free by Post. June Examinations. Apply prospectus. Long standing. PAITHANKER 504, Sadashiv, Poona City.
P 3881

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET BLOCKS suitable to High Class Hindu vegeterian families only. See personally at MADHAWASHRAM, Bombay (4).
C R4010

TO BE LET—Large blocks for big Hindoo families in Dias Lodge, Grant Road, near Pannalal Terraces. Apply WITHIN.
C R 3990

Loans

WITHOUT INTEREST.—LOAN or easy terms. For details apply to THE GOLD AND SILVER, CO., LTD.
C R4002

WANTED—FINANCE Rs. 200/- to 300/- every week. 50 per cent profit payable every Monday. Apply Box No. 555, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
L R4001

Trade Announcement.

SWADESHI MATCHES—Indian Capital, manufactured, by Indian labourers and certified by MAHASABHA. Delivered free at all stations in Bastriya Labels. LALOOBHAI JECHAND SHAH, Swadeshi Matches and Cigarette Merchants, Bombay 3.
R3927

Profession.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates.—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

Tender.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT (Railway Board)

NOTICE.

TENDERS FOR THE TRANSPORT OF COAL FOR STATE-MANAGED RAILWAYS FROM CALCUTTA TO RANGOON DURING 1931-32.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Shipping Companies for the transport of approximately 230,000 tons of coal in bulk from the Port of Calcutta to Rangoon during the period 1st April, 1931, to 31st March, 1932, in accordance with the programme to be given by the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board.

Tenders will be received in the Office of the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta up to noon (Calcutta time) on the 12th January, 1931, and will be opened in presence of such Tenderers as may like to attend at 3 p.m. (Calcutta time) on the date.

Conditions of Tender may be obtained on application to the Chief Mining Engineer, Railway Board, Calcutta.

The Shipping Company will be required to enter into an agreement for the transportation of this quantity.

There is no special Tender Form.

J. F. BLACKWOOD, Secretary, Railway Board.
2192

Public Notices

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, No. 9, Wallace Street, on TUESDAY, 30th December, 1930, at 4 p.m., (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st May, 1930.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
WALLACE & CO.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

The Books of the Corporation will be open for inspection of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation between 12 and 4 p.m. (S. T.), in accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association.
Bombay, 11th December, 1930.
2160

NOTICE.

3 Old "Ordinary" Share Certificates Nos. 1025, 4333, and 4334 of the Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co., Ltd., standing in the joint names of Wadhumal Belaram and Bulchand Kundanmal have been LOST or MISPLACED. All persons having any claim on the said shares are requested to intimate the same to the above Company at their Registered Office at Bombay House, 24, Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay, within 15 days from the date of this Notice after which date no claim will be considered and duplicate Certificates will be issued to them.
R3995

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTY-NINETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Sudama House, Ballard Estate, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for transacting the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1930.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th December to 10th January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO., Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate, Fort,
Bombay, 12th December, 1930.
2249

BEST SERVICE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR PAYMENT OF ENERGY BILLS.

Besides the Cash Receiving Centres already opened at Kingsway, Tardeo, Flora Fountain, Crawford Market, Pydhowni and Kandewadi, a new Centre will be opened from 1st January, 1931, at the Company's Sub-Station at Gowalia Tank, opposite Kemp and Co., where payments will be accepted on week days, except Saturdays and Holidays, between 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.

BILLS MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.

C. N. MOBERLY, M.Inst. C.E., General Manager.
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Ltd.
2256

Public Notices.

THE DHARAMSI MORARJI CHEMICAL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts as at 31st December, 1929.

(2) To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

(3) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

(4) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th day of December, 1930, to the 10th day of January, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DHARAMSI MORARJI & CO., Agents.
Sudama House,
Ballard Estate Fort,
Bombay, 20th December, 1930.
2240

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ESUFFALLY MAHOMEDALLI, of Bombay Bohra Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage sale, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Eastern Side of Duncan Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 176.94 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of land Revenue under Old No. 2599, New No. 9613, Old Survey No. 2764, New Survey No. 4138, Cadastral Survey No. 267, of Byculla Division and assessed in the Books of the Assessor of Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 507 and Street No. 587 Upper Duncan Road and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Moosaji and Karimbhai Thaverbhai on or towards the West by the said Duncan Road, on or towards the North by a sweepers passage and beyond that by the property of Sheikh Hussein Goolam Mohidin and on or towards South by the property of Soonabai, widow of Rustomji Hormusji.

Dated this 23rd day of December, 1930.

We have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Most Obedient Servants.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
2259

NOTICE.

SRIRANGAM DISTRICT MUNSIFF'S COURT.

O. S. Nos. 271 272 and 273 of 1930

Srirangam Municipal Council Plaintiff.
Prajanmohan Savalkar Defendant

Above suits for recovery of property tax are posted to 5-1-31 for defendant's appearance failing which they will be proceeded with exparte.

M. S. VARADARAJA IYER, Counsel for Plaintiff.
Trichinopoly,
22-12-30
R 4009

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VITHALDAS LILADHAR, Receiver in Bombay High Court Suit No. 1885 of 1926 has contracted to sell to our client the under-mentioned property. All persons therefore having any claims against or upon the said property by way of inheritance, bequest, possession, purchase, exchange, gift, trust, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, or otherwise, howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax Land or ground together with messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at New Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring 518 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 256, New No. 1818, Old Survey No. 31, New Survey No. 1692 and bounded, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Keshav Acharia now of Madhavji Thakersey on or towards the West partly by the property of Khanderao Morarji partly by the property of Tulsidas and partly by the property of Harichand Krishna Joshi, on or towards the North by the public Road called New Hanuman Lane and on or towards the South by the property of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under C Ward No. 1359 and 1360 and formerly under Street Nos. 150-152 and now under Street No. 59-59A, part of Cadastral Survey No. 875 of Bhuleshwar Division.

Dated this 29th day of December, 1930.

ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Purchasers' Attorneys.
2231

Auction Sales.

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A very beautiful, coloured, picturesque & large Wall-Calendar for 1931 is sent on receipt of two annas stamp and a calendar without picture is sent free on application only. Calendars are not sent by V. P. P., but on receipt of Re. 1, by M. O., 8 calendars are sent by registered post, free of registration and postal charges.
N. B.—A very beautiful, coloured picture of King Edward and Queen Alexandra (with Calendar in 12 sheets for 1931), size 20" by 28" is sent on receipt of eight annas stamp.
Rajraaj Sri Somasundali Kavirai,
[illegible]

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TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
SPECIAL
X'MAS
SEASON
AT
Victoria Carnival
GOWALIA TANK
From 4th December 1930.
Rs. 3,000
will be given away at Rs. 150. Every night
1ST PRIZE RS. 100.
2ND PRIZE RS. 50.
Besides 50 per cent. of the total of entrance takings will also be given away to different Bombay Hospitals by rotations.
Come One! Come All!!
and swell the Charity Funds.
Admission to grounds ANNAS 2 ONLY

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DAILY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee: New Year's Eve and New Year's Day at 4 p.m.
William Boyd
in
OFFICER O'BRIEN
A Thrilling Swift-Moving Screen Romance with a Tremendous Climax!
MURDER
100 p.c. TALKING PERFECTION with
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
in
A Day's Pleasure
MICKEY MOUSE
also
PATHE SUPER SOUND GAZETTE.

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The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
CHILDREN OF PLEASURE

with
LAWRENCE GRAY
BENNY RUBIN
Talking—Singing—Dancing Attraction with
FLIP THE FROG
A Musical Cartoon

Rialto Talkies
The Last Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
ERNEST TORRENCE
ROLAND YOUNG
DOROTHY SEBASTIAN
IN
UNHOLY NIGHT
An All-Talking Mystery Drama
Also a HARRY LANGDON Comedy

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.
6-15 and 9-45 p. m.
The Supreme Achievement in Ultra Modern Entertainment Brilliant with Colour.
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Featuring
HAL SKELLY
and
NANCY CARROLL
The Sensational Love Story of Two Artists who find Happiness after adversity.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
6-30 and 10 p. m.
The Super Comedy Talkie
ROOKERY NOOK
Featuring
RALPH LYNN
and
WINIFRED SHOTTER
You will grow tired with laughing. It is uproariously funny.

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Paramount's Musical Romance
THE LOVE PARADE
Featuring
MAURICE CHEVALIER
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The Roguish Romance of a Beautiful Queen, and a dashing King of Hearts.

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THE CAPITOL
DAILY CHANGE OF FILMS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

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JAN. 1 — To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. **IT'S A GREAT LIFE** Talking-Singing-Dancing with the DUNCAN SISTERS.

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Cotton Merchants Seize Opportunity.

Cotton speculation has already all over the World, and every scrap of news likely to affect cotton prices is being seized with avidity. The New York and Liverpool markets dominate all minors, and every item of information there, is gleaned all around the World. Wise speculators avail themselves of these and making huge profits.

If you desire for early information thereof, there is only one reliable institution in India which by telephone, telegram or post furnishes the latest news with judicious advices about the above market.

THIS INSTITUTION IS COTTON INFORMATION BUREAU.

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P. S.—Please apply for further details to the above address. Send for our terms for carrying out business and "Vaida" and ready in cotton, silver, linseed and wheat.

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AMERICAN COTTON CROP

—:o:—

Season 1930-31.

The official report on the American cotton crop as at December 1 gave the indicated production as 14,243,000 bales, which apparently was about what the market expected, for prices changed very little after the figure was announced, writes the "Manchester Guardian." The reduction of 195,000 bales as compared with the November estimate makes no appreciable change in the total indicated supply, since with the large carry-over from 1929-30, there will still be some 20,400,000 bales available for consumption until next summer's crop comes on to the market. It is interesting to notice that January futures of American cotton at Liverpool, which closed at 5.57d. on October 3, when a crop of 14,486,000 bales was forecast, closed at 5.54d. The other day, when the forecast was 243,000 bales less. On November 8, however, when the crop was estimated at 14,438,000 bales, January futures closed at 6.07d. and these fluctuations are sufficiently indicative of the uncertainty regarding the future of prices and of the extent to which ordinary considerations of demand and supply have been deposed from their position as the dominant price-making factors.

The quantity of cotton ginned before the beginning of this month, 12,835,000 bales was also in conformity with expectations, and there is nothing in the detailed returns by States to suggest that the production estimated will not be reached. It appears, indeed, that the crop-reporting authorities have had another season in which conditions have enabled the crop to maintain its early promise, and have thus enabled them to keep their estimates within a narrow range. The following table compares the estimates month by month for this and the two previous seasons:—

(000's omitted)

	1930-31. Bales	1929-30. Bales	1928-29 Bales
August	14,362	15,543	14,291
September	14,340	14,825	14,439
October	14,486	14,915	13,993
November	14,438	15,009	14,133
December	14,243	14,919	14,373

It will be noticed that the variation between the highest and lowest estimates this season is 243,000 bales, against 718,000 bales last season, and 446,000 bales in 1928-9; in each of the two earlier seasons the autumn brought a sudden deterioration in crop prospects, but this season, in spite of weevil damage, the crop has followed a fairly steady course. Boll weevil and early drought no doubt account for the smaller yield per acre this season, while absence of flood damage has probably helped to reduce the acreage abandonment.

The preliminary final estimate of this year's American cotton crop issued on the 8th December by the Washington Department of Agriculture, indicates a yield of 14,243,000 bales, exclusive of linters. This compares with the previous estimate, issued a month ago of 14,438,000 bales, an estimate of 14,919,000 bales in the corresponding report a year ago, and a final return of 14,828,000 bales for the crop of last year, 14,478,000 bales for 1928, 12,955,000 bales for 1927, and 17,977,000 bales for 1926.

The average yield per acre this year is returned at 150.81lb., against final estimates of 155lb. and 152.9lb. for the two previous crops. The crop total is exclusive of 49,000 bales grown in Lower California, where 75,000 bales were harvested last year. The Department has also made a revision in the acreage, making the total 45,218,000 acres (exclusive of 100,000 acres in Lower California), as compared with 45,815,000 acres estimated last July and 45793000 acres harvested last year. The percentage abandonment this year is put at 2.1 per cent., against 3.3 per cent., last year.

The following table gives details with comparisons (in thousands):

	1930. Harvested	Yield.
Virginia	88	42
North Carolina	1631	795
South Carolina	2193	1040
Georgia	3903	1625
Florida	103	50
Missouri	369	160
Tennessee	1227	400
Alabama	3801	1495
Mississippi	4249	1500
Louisiana	2093	710
Texas	16975	4100
Oklahoma	4061	900
Arkansas	3897	910
New Mexico	127	100
Arizona	212	160
California	270	250
Other States	19	6
Total	45218	14243

	1929. Harvested acres.	Yield. bales.
Virginia	88	48
North Carolina	1878	747
South Carolina	2216	830
Georgia	3753	1343
Florida	94	29
Missouri	341	220
Tennessee	1136	515
Alabama	3690	1342
Mississippi	4166	1915
Louisiana	2114	809
Texas	17500	3940
Oklohoma	4275	1143
Arkansas	3858	1435
New Mexico	130	99
Arizona	226	153
California	309	2[illegible]
Other States	19	9
	49793	14826

THE GATE OF THE KHYBER

—:o:—

Peshawar The Key City

Major H. Reade writes in "London Daily Mirror":—

Peshawar, the city which holds the key to the famous Khyber Pass, to the outside world of Afghanistan, Persia and Russia, is the buttress city of the Indian Frontier.

The Afridi tribes, dwelling in the mountain north, west and south of the Khyber, have been for the past nine months more turbulent than for nine years. They have been stirred up by the recent events in India and the continuous activities of Moscow.

Nine out of ten British people imagine Peshawar to be about the size of an English county town, when it is really twice as large as Leeds, with a larger population, comprising people of every race and tribe in India and the East.

IMPERIAL WATCH-TOWERS

Peshawar "guards" the Khyber Pass, Eastwards lies Nowshera and Rawal Pindi, both military stations, and further south-east the city of Lahore, the center of Sikh influence. The railway runs from Lahore to Pindi. Nowshera and Peshawar, This is the vital line of communication to the Frontier.

Not in Peshawar itself, but south and southwest of the city are the military cantonment of the city are the military cantonments where a garrison is stationed, with other forts and military posts in the fastnesses of the mountain districts, guarding the valley approaches.

South-west is Kohat, in the heart of the Frontier, and southward along the Frontier are other important, military stations as watch-towers guarding this most vital land boundary of the British Empire—a boundary of such great importance that Sir John Simon in his report does not hesitate to describe this Frontier as "exposing India to a constant and pressing danger of a magnitude which is quite without parallel in any other part of the Empire."

The British cantonments outside Peshawar are still defended by the barbed wire defences erected in 1915 by order of Sil James Willcocks.

These defences extend to a perimeter of about twelve miles, and within are British troops. Sikhs, Punjabis, Baluchis, chis, Rajputs, Garhwalls, Dogras, and, last but not least, Gurkhas in turn keep faithful watch and ward in the mountains with our own soldiers, the whild fierce tribesmen of the mountains throng the streets of the city and its bazaars.

These bazaars are world-famous. From beyond the Hindu Koosh through Afghanistan, Persia, from Samarkand and Russia and Tibet come caravans through the Khyber Pass, the camels laden with rich silks of the rarest kinds and of all colours, velvets carpets, gold, silver and brass work, jewels and jade.

Peshawar is the clearing city of North-West India's wealth, the dream of every looting Afridi, whose creed is, first a rifle and ammunition, and, secondly, the use of them to secure booty.

GARDENS AND ORCHARDS.

We have been trying to teach the hill tribesmen for years that courage does not mean murder and loot.

It is a problem that can only be solved by years of patient work and determined endeavour, for the wild spirit of a thousand and more years of adventure is in their veins and were there no British rule they would swarm into India and undo all the work of our civilization and progress of the past 180 years.

Though ringed with mountains, there are flowers and trees and fruits at Peshawar.

[illegible]

Scented roses grow in profusion, and the land is bright with orchards of peach and apple. Now the heat is trying, the stifling night being only a little cooler than the day, for Peshawar has the reputation of a climate "nine months hell and three months heaven."

But at all times there is the danger of the tribesmen, and every bungalow is securely fastened at night.

If for the present golf and tennis must be forsworn, the cooler weather soon due will bring the British into their hunting kits, and then the Afridi will be taken themselves to their mountain fastnesses for year lest a punitive expedition will give them yet another severe lesson or their past misdeeds.

They will deserve it after this present raid.

There is a feature of their present warfare that demands most careful consideration.

Reports indicate that the Afridi are well armed. Whence came these arms?

Not out of India, that is certain, but of Afghanistan and Russia.

To deprive the Afridi of his weapons will be a sore loss, greater even than a money fine on his tribe; but if more and more arms reach these tribesmen, the processes of punishment and pacification will become increasingly difficult, for the allies of these turbulent men are the enemies of British, and the North-West Frontier problems will be, as Sir John Simon declares, "a matter of supreme concern to the whole Empire which can only be effectively organised and controlled by an Imperial agency."

TAKING MONEY FROM THE RICH.

—:o:—

"Robin Hood Policy"

Messrs. J. Henry Schroder and Co. write in their current quarterly rreview:—

"Among the lesser lights of the Labour party the belief still seems to be strong that the country, or at least the working classes, can be benefited by high direct taxation spent on social purposes, and so transferring money from the rich to the poor. At the Labour Party Conference held at Llandudno in October the presidential address, delivered by Miss Susan Lawrence, M.P., contained a passage in which she rejoiced that the work of the Government was what she called Robin Hood legislation,' taking from the rich and giving to the poor. And, again, on educational ground there was being discussed for providing maintenance grants for parents who will be deprived of their children's earning power by the proposed raising of the age for compulsory attendance at school from 14 to 15, and a member who opposed the resolution quoted an opinion expressed by a Labour member, who had admitted that on educational grounds there no very strong case for maintenance grants, but considered them desirable as part of the party's general policy as a 'way of transferring purchasing power from the wealthy to the poor.

"It is a simple policy, and in some ways attractive, not only to the poor, but also to industry, especially in these days of big scale production, when widely distributed purchasing power is evidently needed so that industrial products may find a free and steady market. A rising standard o' comfort among those classes which do the dull and toilsome work for the community is from every point of view desirable. But can it be provided by the methods of that popular bandit Robin Hood? Does not it rather depend upon increasing the country's productive power, and is not this increase likely to be checked, rather than promoted, by the Robio Hood policy?

"Surely, all that rich people can do with their incomes, or with that fraction of them that is left to them by the taxgatherer, is to spend them or invest them or leave them in a bank. Whether spent, or invested, or banked, the money ultimately finds its way into the pockets of the poorer classes. If spent even on objecs such as pearl necklaces or maintaining a pack of hounds which are usually regarded as luxurious, it goes on through the hands of those who receive it into purchases of articles which are provided by the services of labour. If invested at home it either goes into the equipment of industry and so calls for expenditure on wages, or if it goes into Government securities it provides the seller with money which he in turn wants to spend on something or reinvest. If invested abroad it gives purchasing power to our foreign lostomers, and stimulates our export trades and their demand for labour. If left at a bank the bank is to that extent enabled to finance the needs of industry, and increase its power to pay wages. In other words, the income of the rich is part of the fund out of which that of the poor is found, and when it is decreased by the Robin Hood process it is given to one set of the poor at the expense of another. The rich man taxed to provide maintenance grants, either has to spend less or invest less, and in either case a certain number of workers are hurt.

"At the same time, the psycological effect, referred to by Mr. Snowden, of high taxation on industry and enterprise is at least as bad for the working classes as for any other body in the community. It is to their interest that employers should be ready to expand and improve production, undeterred by the feeling that if they make profits the tax-gathered fill want so big a slice of them that the risk and effort are hardly worth while, but if they make a loss they shoulder it themselves, without any help from the Government."

[illegible]

"G. B. S." ON RUSSIA.

Most Abused For Doing The Right Thing.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, in opening an exhibition of photographs of modern Russia at the Camera Club, London, said:—

"It would be an affectation on my part if I were to attempt to conceal that for thirteen years we have been supplying our Russian friends with that staple British commodity moral superiority. Indeed, we have gone beyond the usual allowance we make to persons who have the misfortune to be born outside this realm.

"We are the classic land of revolution. A century before the French had theirs we had two revolutions, and they were really first-class ones. We not only cut off the head of the King but of the Archbishop, which still remains a record in that particular way. (Laughter.) There is no more conservative character than the old revolutionist who has become respectable. We are old revolutionists who have become respectable, and therefore we are tremendously down on revolution. In another hundred years we shall accept the Russian revolution."

Discussing the preservation of Russian art treasures, Mr. Shaw said we had been anxious about them because we knew what had happened to ours during our revolution. "There are cathedrals which testify that we did everything that could be done with a hammer." In 1925 Sir Martin Conway went to Russia from "this secure city of bag-snatchers and motor thieves," and found that the art treasures were all intact, and in some cases treated with such superstitious reverence that at last he had to remonstrate.

On the question of Russian films Mr. Shaw went on:—

"I don't know whether it is possible to make Hollywood blush but I am quite sure it is not possible to make Hollywood's British imitators blush. But when you see the Russian films and remember that never for a moment have they had to fall back on that last refuge of decaying art sex appeal we wish we could make some arrangements for the Soviet to come here and take charge of our educational affairs.

"I am a man of very much more extreme views than the Soviet Republic—(laughter)—on the matters for which they are most abused it seems to me they are doing the thing they ought to do and leaving undone the things they ought not to do but which we do habitually and will go on doing until we break up our civilisation. We have been behaving disgracefully with regard to Russia and have circulated the most monstrous stories. If we had had two-pennyworth of sense," Mr. Shaw concluded, "we should have jumped at the opportunity of lending all our spare cash to Russia to develop her industry. But that would have been bad for her, for she would have found her industries in the hands of foreigners, and not very friendly ones."

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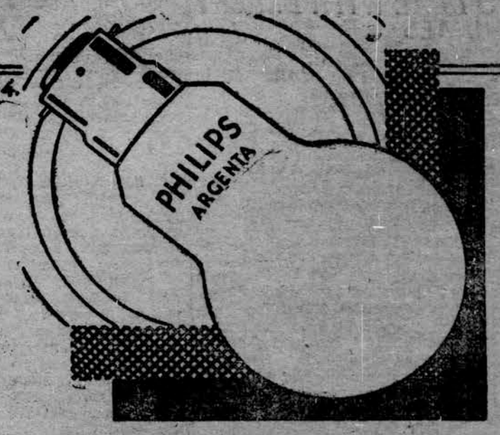

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EXPERT METHODS TO DEAL WITH EXPERT CRIMINALS

Britain's New Detective System To Come In Force On New Year Day.

SECRET BEHIND THE SPEED-COP : PROVISIONS OF ROAD TRAFFIC ACT.

New year's day, 1931, will witness the start of a revolution in British motoring. On that day also will be born a new British police force—an infant which in a few years will grow into a vast and mighty organisation.

On the surface there is no apparent relationship between these two events. But they are twin brothers.

Their parent is the new Road Traffic Act which will be in operation on January 1, and by which speed-limits on the open road are abolished and a catalogue of new penal offences is created.

Perhaps the word "new" is an exaggeration. They are the old offences—drunkenness in charge, recklessness, carelessness, and the like—but they have been so defined, overhauled and embellished that the motorist will be at the fullest mercy of the police.

Students of legislation have wondered at and speculated upon the reasons for the design and abundance of the clauses of the new Act.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Transport Minister, has bestowed the Act upon the motoring public with suave and gracious gesture.

He has made it appear as a gift of great and novel benefits to them, and comforted them with the assurance that it has been framed with only one intention—the advent of a new age in motoring when courtesy, freedom, and good driving will be the universal rule of the road, writes a special correspondent of the "John Bull".

A NEW PUSH.

No one will seek to quarrel with Mr. Morrison's hopes and benedictions. It is preferable, however, to cut out the fulsome stuff and reveal the truth about this Road Traffic Act.

The formation of the new force has not been designed solely to deal with ordinary traffic.

It has been designed in close co-operation with and the reorganisation of our police and their methods.

There is no blinking the fact that the British police service as a whole is years behind in its pursuit of the criminal.

To-day the bulk of big crime is committed with the use of the motor-car. Flying Squads provided with racing cars and wireless telephones notwithstanding, the police of this country are most inadequately equipped to deal with the expert modern criminal.

The Road Traffic Act provides the ground and material for the building of an immense new structure of crime detection.

It is the instrument for the creation of what can and will become the greatest mobile police unit in the world under central and undivided control.

This fact was not revealed when the measure was being piloted through its Parliamentary stages. There can be no harm in disclosing it now.

One thousand policemen mounted on motor-cycles and in specially-built fast motor-cars will take the road on New Year's Day.

They will be, however, only the first battalion of a mechanically-equipped corps of detectives which, there is reason to forecast, will a few years hence travel the highways of Britain from end to end by night and day.

GLOVES ON—AT FIRST.

In the Road Traffic Act an ingenious and suitable medium has been found for the introduction and training of the first thousand men of this mobile brigade.

Their duties, ostensibly, will be limited to the supervision and direction of motor traffic. They will marshall motorists, wage vigorous war agrainst the irresponsible driver, and give friendly warning and encouragement to those guilty of minor faults.

There is no reason to disbelieve that during perhaps its first year of existence this will be the principal function of the mobile force.

Then, gradually, it will be extended and adapted to the real, but concealed, purpose for which it has been brought into being.

But in its first year of life the new organisation may become not an aid but a menace, to the motoring public.

CAN HE CHANGE?

Exeperience has taught the ordinary motorist that the police, excellent fellows though they may be as policemen, are not brilliant in their estimate of what constitutes motoring skill, and not, as a body, given to offering friendly warnings and encouragement to road users.

Will the leopard change his spots merely because he is seated astride a motor-cycle or is at the wheel of a fast-travelling car?

Surely, however, the man-in-the-street will say, a special body of experienced and expert motor-drivers has been recruited for the new road police—men who understand driving difficulties and those curious combinations of circumstances which repeatedly arise in traffic.

Not a bit of it.

Every member of the mobile unit will be drawn from the ranks of the ordinary mounted and foot police.

It is true that the men chosen for the work must have had "some experience" of motor driving, but what does that amount to?

SPEED-KING TRAINERS.

Their chief qualifications will be those of the ordinary policeman a certain height and chest, measurement and the ability to write legibly.

True it is also that a number of famous racing drivers have agreed to coach the road police in the care and handling of the high-powered machines which have been built for them.

Even this, however, is not good enough for the public protection.

Take the case of a man of ten or fifteen years' driving experience who may have been guilty of, but denies, a charge of dangerous driving.

In court he will put his long experience of road conditions against that of the mounted constable.

In cross-examination the policeman will probably admit that his motoring experience has been hitherto confined to an occasional Sunday afternoon spin with his wife or sweetheart.

The fact that he has had a few weeks' driving tuition from a famous motorist will not make much difference.

Whose word will likely be accepted?

One successful defence of this kind in a Road Traffic Act prosecution might be sufficient to bring ridicule upon the efficiency of the whole mobile police force.

Think also of the danger to which a chauffeur or heavy motor-vehicle driver can be subjected from the testimony of an inexperienced police patrol.

GO SLOW!

If convicted on this evidence, his licence might be withdrawn or suspended, and his livelihood imperilled.

This is the inevitable difficulty arising from the creation of a new organisation for one purpose with the intention of developing and using it later for another.

In the transition period there can and must be only one safeguard for the public.

It is that the Home Office shall give definite orders to the mobile policemen against the use of excessive zeal.

The policy of our road police must be to help, not harass.

WHERE EAST AND WEST MEET

"Man Is Same In All Races"

(By RABINDRANATH TAGORE.)

What constitues the perfect life? That is a question almost impossible to answer. But whoever seeks the truth earnestly without personal desire for gain, patiently working to achieve something of the immortal, is at least on the path that leads to perfection.

And when I am asked which is the most perfect expression of Life—the Western, in which action appears to be the chief factor, or the Eastern, in which meditation plays so great a part—I can only say that no great difference or distinction exists.

INNER MAN THE SAME.

In the root factors of human nature, Eastern or Western, the inner man is the same. The idea or dissimilarity is often fostered as an excuse for one race treating another with recial discrimination, but in reality human nature is always the same.

Mankind is essentially One. That is what I have always upheld.

If in the East We meditaate upon profound matters and think more philosophically than is the custom in the West, with its life of speed and bustle, you have Science to balance this.

Science claims martyrdom, as well as a life of retirement from the world for meditation on the Divine.

SEARCH FOR REALITY.

And Science is Truth. It represents the search for Reality. Every scientist is a seeker after Truth. He forfeits material comforts, frequently enduring hardships and suffering, sometimes even sacrificing life itself.

Explorers, for example, have endured terrible privation and hardship, in seeking unknown lands. Medical science has had a large toll of victims who have been martyrs in the cause of knowledge. Every scientific search after Truth is fraught with danger.

It is, therefore, obvious that as the scientific quest has entailed martyrdom, those sacrifices would never have been made if there had not been a very real spiritual inspiration behind it all.

CAUSE OF HUMANITY.

In the West man's spiritual craving is expressed in the terms of Science. You have the great cause of humanity before you, the call to give yourselves for others. Surely, then, this is life's highest expression.

Those who sacrifice their desires and their lives—and the world is full of them—are not materialists. Even if they call themselves such it is untrue. For only spiritual inspiration can bring about self-sacrifice.

When I am asked if I do not think that the Western world is full of materialism I say—No great nations can achieve anyhing upon a foundation of materialism. The only materialists in the world are savages, in whose mind the spiritualisatic seeds have not yet germinated.

There are scientists who would scorn the idea that their researches have a spiritual basis. They say they are materialists. But how can this possibly be true when they spend their lives seeking to solve the riddle of the Unknown?

Civilization has for its foundation man's craving for knowledge, humanity's desire to reach and understand the highest thing. The wonderful works of Art that man has prodced throughout the ages—beautiful pictures, the peerless sculptures of ancient Greece, the poetic wealth of my own land, enthralling music, exquisite poetry—all these have brought joy to mankind.

MACHINE AGE.

But did the artists execute them only to please their fellowmen? No! Emphatically No! All great Art is an expression of aspiration to the Infinite.

Certainly the West has divided its activities. It is passing through the machine age. The desire for speed, for mass production, has almost overwhelmed man. It is true that no question of the perfect life can enter here. The spirit of sacrifice cannot exist in the midst of machinery that strives to make of man himself but a living machine.

But I have faith in human nature. In all men exists the desire to attain perfection, dimly as they understand their desire.

We are passing through this age when the machanical is in ascendancy. It is but a phase, a step farther in the evolution of man, in the great scheme of things, and there are other factors to counteract this human machanization. For instance, man's natural inborn love of beauty, his desire for truth.

Do I think that a great spiritual regeneration will come over mankind?

The spiritual regeneration is already here. I believe that deep in every man exists a conception of the Divine, even though this is often quite unrecognised by the individual.—"The Japan Times".

EMPIRE FREE TRADE ILLUSIONS

Sir W. Beveridge's Reply To Lord Beaverbrook

London (By Mail).

Sir William Beveridge, in a broadcast talk, replied to the recent broadcast address by Lord Beaverbrook on the question of trade within the Empire.

What Lord Beaverbrook wanted ultimately, said Sir William, was to get Empire Free Trade adopted by the whole of the Empire. What he wanted at once was to get Empire Free Trade adopted by Britain without waiting for the rest of the Empire. The Dominion Premiers had said quite plainly that Empire Free Trade was neither desirable nor possible. "They shouted in his ear," said Sir William. But Lord Beaverbrook goes on pretending to be stone deaf. Lord Beaverbrook's argument is no argument for him at all; it tells against him, not for him. His actual proposal—to tax everything, not only manufactures, but all food and all raw materials coming to us from all foreign countries, to tax not only wheat and meat and maize, but timber, cotton, copper, lead, zinc, and iron ore—is as wild as his argument. It would rush up the price of everything. It would upset every wage bargain. It would put every export trade into Queer Street."

Sir William said Lord Beaverbrook argued that we were employing foreigners by purchasing their products, when by taxing imports we could put our own unemployed back to work. This argument "bears no relation to the tragic facts of our unemployment." Sir William showed that the bulk of our unemployed were in industries which depended on export or in sheltered industries unaffected by export. Therefore tariffs would not help most of our unemployed, while they would tend to reduce the purchasing power of those who bought from us. To make foreigners poorer by ceasing to employ them would be the short way to make things worse for ourselves.

FINE IN THEORY, BUT IMPRACTICABLE.

"I believe that the ultimate truth about Imperial Preference is that it is really rather fine in theory and doesn't work in practice. Or rather that it won't work beyond very narrow limits; if you press it beyond those limits it works badly—badly for trade and badly for harmony in the Empire."

Sir William took wheat as an example. If Canada and Australia, he said, under a preferential system came to supply to Britain all the wheat which now comes to Britain from elsewhere, Canada and Australia would still in all normal years have to find a market for a large part of their crop outside Britain in foreign markets.

"So long as they competed with one another they couldn't be better off; not one of them could get a penny more in Britain than the world price in the foreign market; if he began doing so other Dominion farmers would send to Britain till the price in Britain came down to world level. If the Dominion farmers stopped competing with one another and formed a ring they could be better off; they could get a monopoly price under preference in Britain and sell their surplus at the lower world price in foreign countries.

"JUST A BAD JOKE".

"But to suggest this as a means to Empire unity is just a bad joke. It means that Canadian and Australian farmers would exploit a monopoly given them by Britain in order to dump abroad; the British consumer in the name of Empire would pay more for his food in order that foreigners might get it cheaper than he did.

"One can't have Imperial Preference on a grand scale without taxing food—not luxuries only—but food of the people. Is our British objection to taxing food just mouldy prejudice, or has it a solid basis in economics? It has a very solid basis, indeed." A tax on food graduated the wrong way found, like an income tax of ten shillings on the first £500 of income, and five shillings above that.

Sir William added: "This argument does not mean that food must never be taxed at all. But it does mean that no plan which involves taxing food should be tried unless it offers us in compensation overwhelming and assured advantages. This, however, is what the Dominions can't or don't offer us. The interest in High Protection for their industries blocks the way.

DOMINIONS' POLICY IN THE WAY.

"They do not propose to lower any tariffs for us, but only to raise still more some of their tariffs against foreign countries. They do not even promise not to raise tariffs further against us. Indeed, they tell us frankly that they will raise tariffs and shut us out still more as they develop their industries still further.

"The protective policy of the Dominions more than anything else narrows the scope for Imperial Preference. If and when they freely change that policy the scope for Imperial Preference will be widened, and I for one will welcome this. Till then there is little doing. In theory there is a good deal to be said for Imperial Preference. In practice, with the fiscal policy of the Dominions as it is, there is not much that can wisely be done about it—perhaps a little more than now; perhaps not."

That answer carried with it a judgment on the project of a Free Trade Empire. "A hundred years ago a Free Trade Empire might have been possible. In 1930 the time for tearing up by the roots the economic life of Britain and the Dominions has gone by. The only likeness to a crusade that one can see in Lord Beaverbrook's campaign is that it would have fitted much better into an earlier century than it does into this one. It is just trying to put back Big Ben."

Our latest wrist watch -the "MODERN"

Nickel Silver	Rs. 37
Sterling Silver	Rs. 41
Rolled Gold	Rs. 47
9-ct. Gold	Rs. 60
14-ct. Gold	Rs. 70
18-ct. Gold	Rs. 80

THE "Modern" wrist watch justifies its name in every sense of the word. The flat shape movement, incorporating the latest horological principles and constructed with elaborate care, is a time-keeper of fine and lasting accuracy. It is fitted with a substantial and shapely case and protected against damp and dust by a special inner shield. Movable loops ensure the snug fitting of the watch on the wrist.

Although a medium-small watch, the "Modern" has a robust constitution. Handsome enough to grace any social occasion, yet equally suitable for every-day wear. Its accuracy and durability are founded upon skilful workmanship and the finest materials obtainable. No need to remove this little 15-jewelled stalwart from your wrist when you play tennis—the "Modern" will keep faithful time however vigorous your game.

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ADVERTISE

IN THE

Sunday Chronicle

The Most Popular Weekly in the Country

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails from Australia via Dhanushkodi for Bombay are due here on Wednesday the 31st inst.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

12 Noon—Gramophone Records.
9-20 p. m.—Sunderbai's Vocal Music.

KALYANJI RATANJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY:—The total number of patients (male, females and children 561, 746 2238 treated in the Kalyanji Ratanji Charitable Dispensary at Mangrol during the month of November 1930 was 5545.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY PARLIAMENT.

The All-India Inter University Debate on the 31st December has been cancelled owing to the illness of Pandit Madan Mohan Malviya.

KSHATRIYA MALI POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The 8th session of the above conference will be held to-day at Kopargoan (Dist. Ahmednagar) under the presidentship of Mrs. Yamunabai Ghodekar of Bombay.

INTER-COLLEGE COMPETITIVE DEBATE AT ALIGARH.

The Sixth all-India Inter-College competitive debate under the auspices of the Muslim University Union will be held on 15th January, 1931 at 8 p. m. in the Union Hall. The subject for debate is "That in the opinion of this House the Establishment of Federalism under existing conditions would be detrimental to the progress and destructive of the unity of India."

Y. F. U. CRICKET CLUB:—An extraordinary and emergent meeting of the General Body of the Young Friends' Union Cricket Club will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p. m. at the residence of Mr. C. L. Bhandare, 'Sadanand Estate', near Thakurdwar Post Office, Bombay, to lodge a protest against the walk-over in the Purshottam Shield Tournament and to discuss and adopt the steps suggested by the Managing Committee in the matter.

SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

KHADI AND SWADESHI ARTICLES

An exhibition of pure Khadi and other Swadeshi articles will be held at Borivli on the 31st instant and 1st January on Babai Road.

THE SUBURBAN SWADESHI BAZAAR.

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

Garba Dance of Shanta Cruz Gujarati Ladies Band.
Lele's Beautiful Wax Model.
Handcraft Electric Train.
Cafe' National' Etc.
Near Patkars Block, Turner Road, BANDRA.

BANGALORE VETERINARY CONFERENCE ENDS

—:o:—

BANGALORE, Dec. 29.

Three days' crowded programme in connection with the Seventh All-India Veterinary Conference concluded to-day. Raza Hussain Saheb of Muttra was elected President and Mr. M. S. Sastri of Anantapur, General Secretary, for the coming year.

A number of technical papers relating to veterinary science were read which included an interesting record of observations and study of the life of wild animals in Indian Zoos. Resolutions regarding betterment of prospects of veterinary services were adopted. The proceedings terminated with the delegates' visit to important place of veterinary activity in the State.

Col. Oliver, President of the Conference, has left for Government Stud Farm at Kunegal, whence he is proceeding to Palace Dairy Farm at Rasankere and the Gerosoppa Falls before reaching Bombay during week-end.—A. P.

IN MEMORIAM.

—:o:—

How often have I climbed the
Gates of the Deaths to mourn
the weeping of mankind,
In silence I stand to catch The
glimpse, which never will I
find.
In gloomy solitude I retire to
deep meditation,
In despair to the Vault I look to
seek Thy emancipation.
Thy spirit I hold in concord with
my heart;
Ah! Give me strength enough to
play my life's fettered part.

—JASDHUN.

RACING REFLECTIONS

—:o:—

The False Rail Still In Use

(By "PILOT".)

A crowded week of racing has kept backers busy, but there have not been many on the right side of the ledger when the time has come for settlement.

Favourites had a lean time at the meeting decided last Saturday, and there were instances of reversals of form which are unfortunately a feature of racing on this side.

I note that excuses are being found for the poor showing of Collector in the Marine Lines Plate, Division II-A, as compared with his fine display in the Harbour Plate, Division II, run last week. I have it on good authority that the Chestnut was well supported by his connections on the former occasion, and his display was surprising in the extreme. If, as has been stated in a contemporary, the horse was indisposed, one cannot congratulate his trainer on sending a horse to the post in that alleged unfit condition especially when on the strength of a former easy success, he was a ready-made favourite.

An engaging duel for the Viceroy's Cup at Calcutta saw Star of Italy second his second consecutive victory in the Cup event. Mr. Rosenthal's Acumen running over the distance for the first time showed rare staying ability and grit and was a worthy looser.

The Kolhapur establishment which is one of the biggest in the country does not have the success commensurate with the support it gives to racing, so it was pleasing to see the orange jacket to the fore last week. Avanti, an useful staying son of Prince Hermes, ran away from his rivals in the York Plate and that further successes will come his way I have no doubt.

Obaid saw to it that Shri Narayen got well away in the Littleton Handicap and the upshot was that the Fitzorb gelding scored very comfortably. The stable narrowly missed a treble when Farman, a recent acquisition, was short-headed in the Bushire Plate, Division I.

Freeman's display in the Craven Stakes was frankly disappointing. The gelding is in top-hole fettle, yet he seemed to run his race in snatches. With another pilot astride the son of Franklin might have been a fighting factor and this reminds one that Maybar has improved so considerably that he will go on winning.

The false rail was again in evidence and there were again instances when jockeys were caught napping around the turn. It must be remembered that several of our riders are not a particularly brainy lot and in the scramble for positions are at a big disadvantage. We hope that it will not be found necessary to rail off the turf any more this season.

Patrons suffer enough disadvantages already and our experience is that the false rail does greatly interfere with the chances of horses who have not the luck of the draw and who get a poor break from the barrier.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from London of 18th instant arrived at Aden at 3-30 p. m. on the 28th idem and left there at 7 p. m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday the 2nd January 1931.

The "Naldara" will sail from Ballard Pier for Australia at 10 a. m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of the 20th instant arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p. m. on the 28th instant and left there at 7-30 p. m. same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" with Mails from London of 25th instant left Marseilles at 5 a. m. on the 27th instant.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MARCH 1931.

New York, Dec. 29.

Previous Closing	9.89
To-day's Opening	9.82
Difference	—.7
To-day's Closing Rate	10 01
Difference	plus .12

Broach Expectation A-M Rs. 177.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Dec. 29.

Previous Closing	5.23
To-day's Opening	5.21
Difference	—.7
To-day's Closing	5.25
Difference	—.3

WANTED A MUSLIM STATE IN INDIA!

(Continued from page 1.)

Muhammed next referred to the important question of defence, and suggested that the creation of a neutral Indian military and naval force which, he said, would solve the difficulties put forward by the Simon Report. He declared that such a neutral military for the defence of India was a reality in the days of the Moghal Rule and that during Akbar's regime, for instance, the Indian Frontier was defended by armies officered by Hindu Generals.

As regards Muslim rights, he said the main demand of Muslims was for redistribution of provinces to secure a permanent communal settlement. But, if that demand was ignored, then Muslims could not agree to give up separate electorates or their majority rights in the Punjab and Bengal, or 33 per cent. representation in the Central Legislature. He regretted that the Government of India despatch had not corrected the injustice of the Simon Report in these respects. He also insisted on the separation of Sind and its amalgamation with Baluchistan, and full reforms for the Frontier Province.

Lastly Sir Muhammed referred to the Round Table Conference. He doubted whether the Minorities Sub-Committee would reach a satisfactory settlement and said: "It is hardly necessary for me to add that the sole test of the success of the delegates is the extent to which they are able to get non-Muslim delegates to agree to our demands as embodied in the Delhi resolution. If these demands are not agreed to, then a question of very great and far-reaching importance will arise for the community. Then will arrive the moment for independent and concerted political action by the Muslims of India. He held definite views regarding what the concerted political action would be; but he thought it proper to postpone their expression till the apprehended situation had actually arisen Meanwhile they must remedy two defects, firstly what Lord Irwin and Sir Malcolm Hailey had described as failure of the community to produce leaders and, secondly, the evil of the community fast losing it sherd instinct.—A. P.

X'MAS SPORTS AND TREAT AT PAPDI.

—:o:—

BASSEIN, December 28.

The 22,000 Christian inhabitants of Bassein Island were fully represented at the X'mas sports and Treat held at Papdi this afternoon under the auspices of the Catholic Social Club, Bassein, and the presidentship of Mr. Jos. Alex. Dias. The sports items were keenly contested and musical arms for the ladies caused great merriment. The Tug-Of-War between the married men headed by Mr. Xavier Fernandes and the Bachelors led by Mr. Peter Pereira resulted in a win for the double-harnessed after a tough fight.

Kiddies were treated to refreshments and sweets. No less than 300 kiddies were treated.

Mr. Dias congratulated Dr. V. A. M. Pereira, the President of the club and Mr. F. C. Fernandes, the Secretary, and the members for their good work for the unlift of Bassein to its old glory of historic fame. The large gathering then repaired to the premises of the Catholic Social Club where Dr. V. A. M. Pereira and his Committee were 'At Home" to their guests and members. With cheers for all the happy gathering dispersed.

LADIES' CLASSES EXAMINATION RESULTS.

The Mahila Seva Mandal, Parel of the Social Service League, Bombay holds Industrial Classes daily for women. A syllabus has been drawn up by experts and instruction in sewing and cuttiug imparted according to that syllabus. Recently the students in the Senior and Senior advanced Course were examined both in theoretical and practical work. The following students were declared successful in order of merit.—

Senior Course (Training for one year)—1. Miss Pachubai Navalkar. 2 Miss Segula Mozes. 3. Miss Manoramabai Pitale. 4. Shrimati Durgabai Kelkar. 5. Mrs. Vasundharabai Kiteekar. 6. Miss Shashikala Gidh. 7 Mrs. Shantabai Albal. 8. Mrs. Sulabhabai Phanse. 9. Mrs. Salubai Kamali. 10. Miss Indirabai Dandekar. 11. Shrimati Kamalabai Bhide. 12. Miss Nirabai Raja. 13. Miss Ratan Ghanekar.

Senior Advanced-Course (Training for one year and six months) 1 Miss Sundarabai Pitale. 2. Mrs. Rukhaminibai Athwale. 3. Mrs. Krishnabai Savaker. 4 Miss Elizabeth Beniamin. 5. Miss Manek Navalkar. 6 Miss Sonubai Raje. 7. Miss Tarabai Tambape. 8. Mrs. Godavaribai Pai 9. Mrs. Laxmibhai Khanis. 10. Shrimati Indirabai Pradhan. 11. Miss Mirabai Ravate. 12. Shrimati Kamalabai Kharker.

"THE NATIVITY OF JESUS CHRIST."

—:o:—

Wrong Interpretation Of Krishna's Birth.

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Going through your Sunday Edition dated the 21st inst. I was simply shocked at the sweeping assertions made by Dr. C. L. D'avoine about the birth of Lord Krishna and Buddha in his article under the above heading.

I feel it my duty to inform the learned Doctor that in hastily comparing the births of such incarnations he has misunderstood and misrepresented the facts. The real history of the birth of Lord Krishna "an incarnation of Vishnu one of the Hindu Trinity" is not at all shrouded in mystery. His maternal uncle King Kamsa of Mathura was driving in State with his sister Devaki who was married to Vasudto. At this time a Voice from Heaven warned him that her eighth son would be responsible for his death. To avert this, he immediately ordered Devaki to be thrown into prison, with definite orders to kill all her children. Under the circumstances Lord Krishna was born behind the prison bars—not of a Chaste Virgin—but of a married mother.—Yours, etc.,

JAGANNATH KRITIKAR.
Sri Nagar Road, Ajmer.
December 23.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE AND HINDU-MUSLIM SOCIAL.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read X.Y.Z.'s letter appearing in your to-day's issue under the heading "St. Xavier's Social Gathering". It passes my imagination why your worthy correspondent asks his co-students (I hope he himself is a Xavierite) to "boycott" the Hindu-Muslim gathering "completely"! It is indeed a matter of great delight to me to hear that the majority of the Hindu members, however small it may be, decided against the decision of the Managing Committee. If X.Y.Z. is an ardent Congressman he should at once leave the College. Not only does he remain there as a student but the wonder is that he preaches an anti-Congress discourse.

Let me assure X.Y.Z. that to attend a social gathering like this is word more. Can your correspondent love for the country. One to gain "self-respect" and show a cent imagine the kind of opinion which his Muslim friends (I think he has none) will form about their Hindu brothers if the gathering is not held or boycotted?—Yours, etc.,

M. H. K.

Bombay, Dec. 27.

PARSI AMBULANCE DIVISION BUILDING FUND.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In your issue of Thursday, the 4th instant, an appeal has been published for the public to give donations towards the Building Fund of the Parsi Ambulance Division, St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas.

It would certainly have been fair on the part of those concerned in issuing this appeal, had they from the very beginning warned the intending donors in particular and the public in general against the likelihood of their having the permanent ownership of the so-called Headquarters Building, if at all it were built on the plot of land so graciously presented for the cause of St. John's Ambulance by the Government. I am afraid the Rules of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas are of such a type that in the end the proposed Building will not remain in the hands of the Parsi community as a property of its own built out of Parsi Charity. In support of my above statement, I quote only 3 Rules from the General Regulation Book which run as under:—

Rule No. 71 (1927). In the event of a Division being disbanded or otherwise ceasing to exist, the uniform, equipment, Funds, etc., will lapse to the charge of the Officer in charge of the District. If he considers that there is no likelihood of a Division being formed again in the immediate locality within six months, he 'may' distribute the uniform, equipment, etc., as he 'thinks fit' within the limits of his command except as provided for in Regulations 68, 69 and 73.

Rule No. 314. Funds raised for Brigade purposes must not be spent for purposes other than those set out in Objects of the Brigade Overseas. (See Reg. 5.)

Rule No. 318. All property such as Trophies, Ambulance or Drill Hall or Headquarters Buildings belonging to a Division or Corps, should be vested in a trust, preferably consisting of the official trustees of the Order, Headquarters, London.

One has nothing to fear if any authoritative and sound guarantee were offered that the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas will never claim their right to confiscate the properties and assets of the Parsi Division, under the existing rules, and which were framed under a Special Charter granted by Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria. If such a guarantee be not forthcoming from the authors of the appeal, it will be our duty to take necessary steps to safeguard the interests of the donors of this Parsi Charity.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. PATEL.
394, Grant Road.
Bombay, Dec. 17.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS FOLLOW LATHI CHARGE

—:o:—

Sirsi Satyagrahis Carry Flag Salutation

JAIL FOR CONGRESSMEN

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Dec. 26.

Tuesday, the 24th, was a red letter day in the history of Sirsi. The town had resolved to observe a hartal on that day, and that all Prabhat Pheris should go conjointly in a bare-headed procession as a mark of protest against the doings of the police in the local sub-jail. The police had the previous day, it is alleged, beaten a Satyagrahi volunteer in the sub-jail.

BEATEN AND ARRESTED.

Accordingly when the Prabhat Pheris started in the morning and when they approached the Taluk Katcheri, the police tried to snatch away the National Flags from the volunteers. The flag-bearers did not give in, whereupon the police commenced a general lathi charge. One volunteer Sjt. Kini received severe blows on the stomach which the local doctor opined may develop into pneumonia. The flags were snatched and all Pheris put under arrest. Batches of ten were then sent out one after another till twelve noon, all sharing the same fate. In all about 150 were arrested.

WOMEN ABUSED.

Four batches of ladies also went and were put under arrest after being abused in foul language. Yet the people showed the most exemplary spirit of non-violence. In all 50 ladies were arrested.

Volunteers who were proclaiming hartal were boxed in the ear and their gongs confiscated. All those arrested were kept till three in the afternoon without food, when all but 8 men were released. As the news spread to villages, about 200 persons immediately arrived and went in procession along the banned road in the evening.

Three volunteers who were arrested at Sirsi on the Taluka Congress Committee being declared illegal, were sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 25 fine, in default one and a half months more.

Sjt. Hanamantacharya Pandurangi, President of the Ranibennur Congress Committee, has been sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 150 fine, in default two months more. Mr. Hampasagar, the Secretary, has been fined Rs. 100 or in default to suffer 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

TODDY TREE CUTTING.

Japtis for the recovery of fines imposed to make good the alleged loss from cutting of toddy trees by volunteers have ceased at Pachapur of the Belgaum District. The villagers have been notified on the 24th instant to take away the attached articles from the Katchert. Thus the Government has for once climbed down in Karnataka before the firm determination of the people not to pay the unjust fines.

One volunteer has been arrested at Bijapur on the 22nd instant for taking part in the flag hoisting ceremony.

BARRABAZUR CONGRESS SECRETARY ARRESTED

—:o:—

For Trying To Hold Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 29.

Prayers were offered in a number of places in the city and suburb yesterday for the recovery of Pandit Motilal. Special 'Pujas' were performed at Kaligha't Temple where a number of ladies also joined. Sjt. Rajen Seal, Secretary, Barrabazar Congress Committee, with a number of volunteers tried to hold a meeting yesterday evening. The police ordered the party to leave the place. On refusal the Secretary was arrested.

Bhagalpur.—Dr. Gangaprosad Gupta was arrested under Section 17 (a) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act on an allegation that he was Secretary of the Town Congress Committee which had been declared unlawful a few days ago. Sjt. Gupta's house and shop were searched by the police who took some pictures of Gandhiji therefrom.

Mymensingh.—Sjt. Shamananda Sen, ex-Secretary, Civil Disobedience Committee, was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment under Section 174, I. P. C., for alleged non-appearance at Court in connection with a case. Sjt. Sen was later arrested and convicted. Several other charges are pending against him.

Chandpur.—Two volunteers were arrested on December 7, while picketing an excise shop, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

END OF RANADE'S HUNGER-STRIKE

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Dec. 28.

The hunger-strike started by Paisa Fund Ranade ended yesterday morning, to the joy of the Poona public. Fifty-one dealers in cloth, gave their pledge not to sell any foreign cloth and when this condition was satisfied, Mr. Ranade rose from his seat, took the "darshan" of the Goddess and broke his fast, as solemnly as he began it. He has lost 14 lbs. in weight, but otherwise his wealth is satisfactory. In the course of his hunger-strike and after its termination, he explained to a large public meeting the purpose of his extreme and sudden step. Some blamed him for this, others praised him. Whatever it be, at least a few cloth merchants have given a written undertaking and so much foreign cloth will certainly be less sold. All is well that ends well.

CHRISTMAS WEEK.

Poona is rather dull this week. The Colleges and schools are closed for Christmas. The Tennis tournaments and indigenous games are proceeding on the P. Y. C. Gymkhana grounds and a large number of sportsmen are taking part in them. Rarely a public meeting is held this week. And the weather too has become suprisingly dispiriting.

After biting cold has now come a spell of cloudy weather. Only here and there, the placidity of the city is broken by a small and isolated function like the social gathering of the B. J. Medical School under the presidentship of Mr. G. K. Deodhar in a congratulatory meeting for Mr. Ranade. At times, the muffled and belated voice of the Council of the Deccan Sabha in favour of mercy to the four Sholapur convicts falls on one's ears.

WILL THESE BE COMPROMISE?

This week, the very sad tale of the subjects of the tenai Karanji State is being narrated to the leaders in Poona, particularly the Daxini Sansthan Praja Sabha. Matters in the Ajra Taluka have reached a crisis. The ryot is being harassed for the payment of land assessment, which they are unable to pay owing to the very low prices of grains. The representatives of the subjects are trying whether the Sabha can intervene and effect a compromise between the Chief and his subjects. These representatives say declare that the "Times" correspondent has been propagating entirely false information about the state of affairs at Aira. The leaders of the Daxini Sansthan Praja Sabha are considering this question and in a day or two, their attitude will be settled.

DUTY ON IRON AND STEEL PIPES SHEETS RAISED TO RS. 73 PER TON

Additional Duty Of Rs. 37 Per Ton On Galvanised Sheet To Remain

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Government of India publish the Tariff Board's Report on additional protection to galvanized iron and steel sheets and announce the acceptance of the Board's recommendation, namely:

(A) Additional duty of Rs. 37 per ton on imported galvanized sheet not fabricated, to remain in force till March 31, 1934.

(B) Duty on imported iron or steel pipes and tubes and fittings therefor is riverted or otherwise built up of plates or sheets galvanised, to be raised from Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* to Rs. 73 per ton or 17 per cent *ad valorem*, whichever is higher.

(C) Duty on imported iron or steel sheets (including cuttings, discs and articles) under 118 inch thick fabricated galvanized, to be raised from Rs. 33 per ton or 17 per cent. *ad valorem* to Rs. 73 per ton or 17 per cent. ad valorem whichever is higher.

Government of India point out that after the increase in the duty, the price of galvanized sheet will be lower by Rs. 34 per ton than the fair selling price determined by the Board in 1926. They will place a resolution before the Assembly in the coming session recommending the continuance of duties beyond March 31, 1931.—A. P.

VANARS MEET IN SURAT

—:o:—

Shrimati Hansa Mehta's Exhortation

(From A Correspondent).

SURAT, Dec. 28.

Vanars from different places came to Surat to participate in the First Gujarat Vanar Conference yesterday, Shrimati Hansa Mehta presiding.

A big assemblage of Vanars and their elders had collected near the station since early morning (yesterday). On alighting from the train, Shrimati Hansa Mehta was given an ovation. She was then taken in mile-long procession throughout the main thoughfares of the city to the Dekka Ovara, where a flag-salutation ceremony was performed.

The hall, which was specially erected for the purpose, was fully packed with ladies and gentlemen.

GREAT THINGS

The proceedings of the Conference began with a prayer, which was followed by the address read out by Mr. Vasant Parekh, the Chairman of the reception Committee. In the course of his address, he dealt at length on the present situation the greatness of Surat, advisability of putting on Khaddar, boycott of foreign cloth, co-operation with the peasants and their ability to achieve great things.

FREEDOM VERY NEAR

Shrimati Hansa Mehta said she had come that day to sow the seeds, whence they could reap good fruits in the days to come. She exhorted them to prepare themselves to learn the rigorous of the discipline and when the time came to take their part in the national struggle. They should cultivate presence of mind, readiness to work, obedience, desire to achieve freedom, and love for the country. They had given new life to the motherland, by aspiring to achieve freedom. Their alert interest in the struggle had brought a ray of hope that India's freedom was very near.

The president's speech was followed by physical feats by the Vanars of various places.

Poet Tagore Sails For India On January 9

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rabindranath Tagore sails for India on January 9.—Reuter.

UNTOUCHABLES CONDEMN SANATANISTS

—:o:—

Ready To Offer Satyagraha

(From A Correspondent.)

JALGAON PETH, Dec. 29.

The untouchables of East Khandesh numbering over a 1,000 met in a conference at Jalgaon to-day under the presidentship of Mr. V. R. Shinde of Poona. The conference condemned the "unpathetic, anachronic and antinational conference of the Sanatanist" which is in session. Resolutions were passed condemning the Varnashram Swarajya Sangir Conference for putting a ban on the untouchables and urging the untouchables to assert their right of entry in the Sanatanist conference as Hindus and to offer Satyagraha if necessary. It is understood that the untouchables are prepared to offer Satyagraha at the entrance of the Varnashram Conference. A public meeting has been convened for this evening by prominent citizens of Jalgaon to condemn the aims, objects and policy of the Sanatanists' Conference. Sensational developments are expected.

CONGRESS WORKER JAILED.

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAP, Dec. 26.

On the 23rd instant, Sjt. Hodlur, a Congress worker of Bijpur, was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in default one month more, under the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The order under Section 144, Cr. P. C., banning all Congress demonstrations, which is in force at Mangalore and Udipi for the last 6 months has, it is learnt, again been extended for three months more. Congress and boycott activities are however going on in the normal way in those places. A cyclostyled bulletin "Rama Bana" is being issued at Udipi, one editor Mr. Dejappa being sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment during the last week.

Maharaja of Alwar has provisionally arranged to leave Marseilles on January 23 on board "Viceroy of India."—Reuter.

Budapest.—Regent Horthy personally called at Maharaja of Patiala's Hotel and took Patiala in motor-car for hunt in Godoellos. Patiala leaves for London on Wednesday.—Reuter.

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TUESDAY, DEC. 30 1930.

THE WAY OUT.

It appears from our London correspondent's cable published yesterday and from other special messages published in some Indian papers that several British journals themselves have seen through the subtle forces operating at the London Conference. The "Nation", for instance, is fairly convinced that the Princes and the Moslems are by now too well organised and in too strong a strategic position to make any settlement easy without large concessions by the other Indian representatives. The Princes, says the journal, will have full security while their subjects will be even more exposed to capricious autocratic rule. "We have allowed ourselves", it proceeds to say, "to be manoeuvred into a position in which it is impossible to include any safeguards for the inhabitants of the States. It will be impossible to touch the question in the Government of India Bill, nor will it be practicable without some agreement at the Conference to insert provisions in separate treaties which will have to be made with the Princes." There is no doubt that the Princes and the Communalists have been unduly pampered at the Conference by its wire-pullers. But once it is made clear that the Federal Government of India is to be substantially responsible to the people of India it will not be difficult to persuade the Princes to come to a settlement with what is now British India and as a part of the settlement to safeguard the interests of the States' people. We may, however, repeat here that the States peoples' interests will not have been adequately safeguarded unless the future constitution and the settlement with the Princes make due provision for the evolution of responsible Government in the States.

As regards the communal question, too, the British papers are one after another coming to realise the responsibility of the British Government for the continued deadlock. Several of them now accept the view we have held all along that once the MacDonald Government make clear that the Central Government is going to be made substantially responsible to the Legislature, whether or not the existing Hindu-Muslim Pact is replaced by a new one, the solution of the communal question is bound to be considerably expedited by such a declaration. The "News-Chronicle" accordingly says that it is essential that the Premier should tell the Conference boldly when it reassembles that the British Government is prepared to grant responsibility to the new Federal Government subject to agreement regarding the powers which the Viceroy should retain. The "Manchester Guardian" too regrets that "the Government has still not seen its way to make a statement of its policy, particularly regarding the question of responsibility at the Centre, though such a statement might at least serve to make Hindus and Mahomedans realise how much of what they have long been agitating for is being lost by their intransigence." A similar view has already been expressed by even a Conservative paper like the "Sunday Times". If despite these reminders of his obvious duty by his own countrymen the Premier fails to take the earliest opportunity to make a definite declaration about transfer of responsibility at the Centre, we shall not be surprised to find the Conference break up in in forlorn and doleful mood.

The London correspondent of the "Leader" gives particulars of some timid and tentative approaches to a solution of the communal problem. On one occasion early this month, he says, a ocmplete agreement was arrived at between the Hindu and Mahomedan representatives on twelve out of the fourteen points of the Muslims, both parties considerably modifying their original position regarding them to their mutual satisfaction. A point had been attained in the course of the discussions when success seemed to be within reach. But just at this stage, says the correspondent, uncompromising cables "often inspired from here" began to pour in from extreme communalist organisations and ruined even the tentative settlement. This statement is a confession of the incapacity of many of the so-called leaders at the Conference to give a real lead and of their disposition to be puppets in the hands of wire-pullers in India and Britain. The correspondent also points out that extreme communalists are being severely criticised in the German and American newspapers. But it is for such propaganda that extreme communalists have been given a prominence at the Conference which they never deserved and have been encouraged to make impossible demands so that in the almost certain event of no settlement being arrived at the MacDonald Government can make that fact an excuse for not going far enough towards complete Self-government. Yet unrepresentative as the Conference is, the MacDonald Government can most certainly bring about through it a settlement of the communal question by declaring definitely that full Self-government with temporary reservations is to be conceded immediately and that in the absence of a fresh Pact the Lucknow Pact will hold the field with such minor modifications as Parliament or a Board of Arbitration might decide upon. But have Mr. MacDonald and his colleagues the courage and the will to do this?

RETIRED "CIVILITY"

—:o:—

Mr. F .B. Bradley-Birt, a retired civilian, has published in the "Empire Review" his conclusions of 33 years' service—we apologise to him, we mean "rule"—in India. We reproduced yesterday his article for the information of our readers. He is evidently not the man he refers to, when he says: "It would be difficult to find one Englishman with twenty years' personal experience of India, who approved of the Reforms." He belongs to the majority. And he is also a believer in "resolute rule and no d—d nonsense." We do not propose to waste much time over his political or historical senilities. It would be easy to argue that the results of 150 years of British rule constitute a grave indictment of that rule, that the so-called unfitness of India to govern herself is really one of the main reasons why she must immediately become mistress of her house and that Freedom is not a University degree. But this man either never learnt History and ordinary principles of Politics and Liberty or, having done so, forgot them during his sojourn in India, which is much more likely. And this is not surprising. Power poisons the mind so much that the ordinary civilian like the ordinary Imperialist begins to speak of "our" Empire. But the man is out to insult. He is deliberately and challengingly impudent:

> "We rule India", he asserts, "by the sword. It is puerile to hide our heads in the sand and pretend that we do not. But for our army and our police we could not maintain our hold upon India for a day. For a hundred and fifty years the Indian has respected the Englishman as a man of truth and honour, whose word was his bond."

This, we fear, will make many Englishmen blush.

But Mr. Bradley-Birt proceeds to ask some questions: "Why are we ashamed of having conquered India? Why must we pretend that we do not now hold it by right of conquest?.....How can the Indian, accustomed for generations to be ruled, understand or respect a Government that panders to rebels.....?" It will not be difficult for India to give the answer, an obvious and a very clear answer. But it is difficult to do so in restrained language. Indeed when one remembers that this poor country has been forced to enable Bradley-Birts to draw princely salaries followed by equally princely pensions—both more magnificent than anywhere in the world—one gasps at the insolent and ignoble ingratitude of these men We, however, propose, if we may presume to do so, to address a question of two to His Excellency the Viceroy. His recent speech was claimed to be a mixture in equal parts of protest against Civil Disobedience and protestation of sympathy for national aspirations.

His Excellency has given ample proof of the intensity of his protest in the reinforcement of the ordinary laws by Ordinances and the Criminal Law Amendment Act. 60,000 men and women are in jail for actions and speeches supposed to be subsersive of Government. What, may we ask, has Lord Irwin done—beyond quoting a paragraph from a reactionary document—to prove his sympathy with India's desire for freedom, which he recognises and officially commends? If it is a crime to oppose a system of Government—that, His Excellency himself admits, must change—by methods which he does not like, is it not a graver crime to call India's national aspirations the "yapping" and "yelping" of dogs as Mr. Bradley-Birt does? Is it not a despicable offence on the part of those who have eaten India's salt, to revile and insult the Indian nation? Lord Irwin's Government are out to protect Government and "law-abiding" citizens against the attacks of the Congress fiends. Very well. What is proposed to be done to protect this country and her perfectly legitimate desire for freedom from attacks by retired 'servants' of India? No retired official in India may take part in anti-Government activities His pension will be stopped. Similarly a Jagirdar's jagir will be confiscated. Will the Viceroy and his Government do something about the pensions of those retired officials abroad who are engaged—to put it very mildly—in anti-Indian activities and propaganda? This is a challenge to Lord Irwin. It is a challenge which derives its justification only from Lord Irwin's eloquent emphasis on a particular paragraph in the Government of India's Despatch.

INDIAN PRINCE AND THE "YARD"

—:o:—

The following paragraph appears in one of the London dailies:—

> "An Indian Prince at the Round Table Conference in London has been so impressed by London's police system that he intends to copy it in his own state, establishing a "Scotland Yard" in addition to police for regular duties."

There is nothing surprising or wrong in being impressed by "Scotland Yard". Its efficiency is proverbial and must needs impress an observer. But why establish a local "Scotland Yard" "in addition to police for regular duties"? What crying public need will it fulfil? There are, secondly, other institutions in England by which an Indian Prince could have been justifiably "impressed" and which he ought to have decided to establish in the interest of his people. One can only wonder. Indeed one need not even wonder.

PALESTINE: A LESSON.

—:o:—

An exhaustive commentary on the Arab reply to the Palestine White Paper is reported to have been published by an Arab paper. According to it the Arabs accuse Sir Herbert Samuel of having neglected his main duty towards Palestine. If he did so, it was but natural. One cannot develop two mutually conflicting schemes together. But the Arabs are not content with mere complaints against an ex-High Commissioner. The Palestine trouble will, they rightly assert, continue until the demands for an independent Government are fulfilled. How one wishes our Muslim communalists to take a lesson from this assertion! But if they choose to take lessons from Sir Mahomed Iqbal they will find themselves still more befogged.

RURAL FINANCE AND FOREIGN BANKING EXPERTS

—:o:—

(BY CITIZEN.)

So absorbed is Bombay in the present national upheaval that the arrival and departure of the foreign banking experts invited by the Government of India to assist in the deliberations of the Indian Central Banking Inquiry Committee passed almost unnoticed even in Bombay commercial circles. A weekly journal, the "Indian Finance" of Calcutta, however, seems to have lashed itself into a nervous state of excitement at this visit to such an extent that it has apparently allowed itself inspite of its close study and admirable grasp of banking questions to get befogged about problems of rural finance, for the solution of which it now invokes the aid of these distinguished experts. The difficulties of rural finance are due, as every student of banking is aware, mainly to the lack of tangible assets on the security of which the agriculturist can raise floating capital and it is because co-operative credit supplies this security that it has been accepted all over the world as the most suitable method of providing for the credit needs of agriculture. But presumably what is simple to the layman befogs the vision of the expert and hence we have the expert Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India telling the world—with Indian Finance looking on in admiration at the wonderful discovery—that the Indian agriculturist should produce his gold ornaments for being pledged to the Bank—and behold many of the difficulties of rural credit in India will stand dissolved in mist! But there remains one difficulty which owing to the innate stupidity of the Indian ryot refuses to be dissolved into thin air. Have not scores of foreign—mostly British—experts dinned into our ears that the ryot is anything but thrifty and that he is lavish in his expenditure? Of course, the distinguished authorities of the Imperial Bank of India with the aid of the foreign experts will devise some means of instilling ideas of thrift into the dull heads of Indian agriculturists—and it may be the Viceroy with his well-known solicitude for the welfare of agriculturists will oblige them by issuing an ordinance making the practice of thrift compulsory even if the pockets of the heavily indebted ryots be empty. That would be to the advantage of Corporations which preach thrift to increase their dividends, but in the meantime might one ask: "where did all that 'pledgeable' gold come from if the Indian agriculturist in the past was always unthrifty"?

WARNING TO BOMBAY PUBLIC.

—:o:—

Lessons Of Last Sunday

DANGERS TO NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT FROM DISREPUTABLE ELEMENTS

(BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.)

"Flag Salutation" on the last Sunday of every month has now become a matter of prestige in the City of Bombay both for the Congress and the Government. The obvious presumption is that the Congress cannot drop it since it might mean a weak-kneed surrender to an order which every Congressman regards as unjustifiable. Government cannot ignore it since such an attitude on their part would mean a sign of their weakness. And so this trial of strength goes on month after month with disastrous consequences. The 'lathi' charge and the scenes that were enacted on the occasion of the Flag Salutation on last Sunday ought to be regarded by all citizens as a blot on the fair name of this City. Although the salutation ceremony was over within five minutes of its beginning, almost for the whole day after that there was unusual commotion in the localities round about Azad Maidan. The real ceremony ended with the arrest of the five members of the "War Council." What followed afterwards had no direct connection with the programme arranged by the Congress. Congress volunteers and Congress leaders left the maidan immediately after it was announced by the Commissioner of Police with the help of a megaphone that "the ceremony was over." The scenes that followed were due to the action of indisciplined public on the one hand and irritated and petulant police on the other.

AN EYE-OPENER.

It will serve no useful purpose at this stage to try to apportion the blame either to the one party or the other but taking the situation as a whole one cannot help saying that both parties were responsible in a more or less degree for the most disgraceful incidents that followed. I was myself an eye-witness to many of these scenes and I must honestly confess that I was more surprised at the attitude of the public than at the behaviour of the police. The history of the last Flag Salutation ought to be an eye-opener to those who would have this national movement conducted on the exact lines chalked out by the Congress. It is time that the citizens of Bombay took a survey of their part in this struggle with a view to see for themselves that nothing that was repugnant to the creed of the Congress could creep into the movement especially at this critical juncture.

"AHIMSA"—OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

Nobody can afford to forget even for a moment that perfect non-violence is the very sheet anchor of the present struggle. Anything that goes even by so much as an inch off the track of non-violence ought to be regarded by all nationalists as being opposed to the creed of the Congress. It is universally acknowledged that the success of the present movement so far is entirely due to the spirit of non-violence with which Congressmen have been able to conduct the movement. Often enough, attempts were made by interested anti-national elements to side-track the movement by inciting acts of violence but thanks to the influence of the Congress such attempts miserably failed to achieve their purpose. Common experience is that it requires greater courage and self-possession to be non-violent than to be violent, which is a more natural expression of the human mind.

IGNORE PROVOCATION.

The interests of the movement demand that the public of Bombay must learn to ignore provocation from whatever source it may come and to maintain an atmosphere of non-violence at whatever cost. Considering the facts of the case the public of Bombay that had gathered to witness the Flag Salutation ceremony on last Sunday cannot completely acquit themselves of their portion of responsibility for the unfortunate incidents that followed. It is now common knowledge that there is the likelihood of a 'lathi' charge at

(Continued on page 7.)

FEDERAL CONSTITUTION FOR INDIA.

PROBLEMS OF PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

(By Prof. T. K. Shahani.)

VI*

References to the position of Income-tax in other Federal Governments are, by no means, very helpful in solving our difficulties. Most of the federations of the world have both the Federal Government Income-tax and State Income-tax separately assessed and separately collected. Australia is the only instance of a Federal Government where the constituent States have taken a firm attitude to ask the Commonwealth Government to vacate the entire field of Income-tax (personal, Industrial, etc.)

INCOME-TAX IN AUSTRALIA.

The following quotation tagen from P. 371 of the latest Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia (No. 21-1928) is given, as even the Government of India Memorandum on Financial Relations submitted to the Indian Statutory Commission seems to have missed the Australian issue:—

"The State ministers put forward counter proposals for the complete retirement of the Commonwealth from the field of income taxation. The States were willing on that condition to relinquish the capitation payments and to contribute to the Commonwealth Treasury sums to cover any Commonwealth loss entailed under the proposals.

As Commonwealth Ministers could not accept the offer of the States, the Prime Minister proposed that the Commonwealth should vacate the field of income taxation so far as it related to individuals, but should retain the right to tax companies up to a maximum limit of 2s. 6d. in the £1."

—IN CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

It has yet to be seen how this controversy ends. Meanwhile it is interesting to note that for nearly £11 million of Federal Income tax (1926-27), the States Income-tax has reached the figure of 15-12 million pounds (1926-27). To simplify the tax-

*Previous articles appeared on November 8, December 3, 7, 9 and 16.

ation arrangement it is essential to confine the operation of Income-tax "normally" to only one sphere of Government,—and that one should be the sphere entrusted with functions demanding highly elastic expenditure. In Canada and South Africa Union where the Central Government reaps a reach harvest in the income-tax vine-yard, the Central Government after taking over to itself the important function of Higher and Technical Education, makes assignment and grants subsidies to the constituent parts of the Federations—an arrangement which will scarcely be allowed in India if the Indian Provincial Government is to have the status of that autonomous and respectable partner which has, all along, been held out to the Province.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

In the light of the conclusions arrived at in regard to this vexed question of the division of sources of Revenue between the Provincial and the Central Governments, details will have, of course, to be worked out by a small expert committee corresponding to what is too familiarly known to us as the Meston Committee. As the Central Government is, by its Trade Policy endeavouring to put Industrial, Banking and Transport Agencies on their legs, its financial interest in them can, by a very largely accepted canon of Taxation, be provided for by a "Corporation Tax," if and when necessary, and allowable by the prosperity of the Corporation. Railway, Banking and Insurance Companies can, to start with, come under the heading: and the tax may take the form of a very small percentage on the capital of the concern or a levy on the earnings. This Corporation-tax is distinctly in the nature of a tax on Business (vide Adam's Finance pp. 381-3). Prof. Saligman has also blessed it and has lifted it from the Provincial to the Central sphere to which it really and legitimately belongs. The Central Government of India can look upon it as a Reserve field, a potential Force for its Exchequer, as inheritance of

(Continued on page 7)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Rumania's Method.

The Bucharest correspondent of the London "Daily Express" wired the following news to his paper in mail week:—

"The new Budget submitted to Parliament to-day provides for a 20 per cent cut in the salaries of State officials, including that of King Carol".

Rumania will appreciate this public-spirited sacrifice of State officials headed by the King himself to tide over financial difficulties that are due to world causes. This country is also suffering and perhaps much more acutely. But the idea of cutting down the salaries, even by 2 per cent, of State officials including those of his Excellency the Viceroy and their Excellencies the Provincial Governors will never occur to any responsible official. In fact a mere suggestion thereof will react as a shocking blasphemy. We shudder to think of fainting fits amongst the "Covenanted" that it may well produce.

A Snare.

The "Nation"—a Liberal paper—has done a great service to the neglected traditions of Radicalism by exposing the mischief that the so-called Federation accepted at the R. T. C. is bound to do. "The proposed form of Federation", most certainly must be "a bitter disappointment to Indian Nationalists, for the Princes will have a full security while their subjects will be even more exposed to the capricious legislation and autocratic interference than at present". It is really a political scandal that ought to have brought the "Indian Nationalists" at the Conference back to India by the first boat. But if their pathetic faith and fatal optimism in the R. T. C. could help them to treat with contempt the passionate protests of the whole country, they would easily betray the interests of a part thereof. It is, we fear, useless even to commend the article in the "Nation" to their consideration.

Will Magistrates Note?

"It appears to me to be extremely doubtful whether the learned Magistrate could have read Section 188 I.P.C." That was the observation of the Sessions Judge of Sylhet about a certain Magistrate. It was made in setting aside a conviction under Section 188. The Judge further observed: "I must remind the learned Magistrate that in a case in which an accused person is undefended, it is his duty to scrutinise the evidence himself wiith particular care and if necessary to cross-examine the witnesses who have given evidence on behalf of the prosecution in order to ensure that no miscarriage of justice occurs in any undefended case in his court." Any number of Satyagrahis have been convicted under the very section referred to above, but in how many cases have Magistrates have taken the trouble to ensure that no miscarriage of justice occurred in the way suggested by the Sessions Judge?

Hysterical Stories?

Our Surat correspondent writes: "Mr. Govindbhai Prunabhai of Akoti is a non-Khatedar. He owns a rice mill. On the 24th instant he was removing six carts full of rice for sale from the mill. The carts were hired from Baroda territory. The village Patel and the Circle Inspector stopped those carts and told him to pay up his brother Lalabhai's arrears. He refused to pay. His carts are still (26th) with the police". We would like to know from the Director of Information whether the above account is a hysterical story and whether a man is bound to pay up his brother's dues. We would also like to know how many fires have occurred, say, during the last two months in the area where the no-tax campaign is being conducted and in how many cases the houses that caught fire belonged to defaulting Khatedars. From reports we continually receive it appears some "badmashes" are making it a business to set fire to such houses.

A Stupid Ban.

A few weeks ago the Janjira State authorities imposed a stupid ban on Gandhi caps asking Government servants and students not to wear such caps and even going so far as to refuse medical relief at State hospitals to wearers of such caps. It is now said that a number of Gandhi caps imported into the State have been seized by the Custom officers of the State and forfeited. We wonder if autocracy or idiocy can go further. We suppose that so far the wearing of Gandhi caps is not made an offence. In any case we doubt if the people of the State would tamely submit to the ban when it is so easy for them to make Gandhi caps at any place. The perverse ban might give the people of the State a strong and perhaps needed stimulus to suitable action as a protest against the ban.

CONGRESSMEN SAVE POLICE FROM MOB VIOLENCE

:o:

Further Evidence In Chirner Case

POLICE PATILS WARN VILLAGERS AGAINST SATYAGRAHA

Five more witnesses were examined in the Chirner firing case when hearing was resumed on Monday morning before Mr. R. R. Sonalkar Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Colaba at Panvel.

Two of the witnesses both Talatis stated in their evidence that the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi came up the Akkadevi hill when he was informed that Satyagrahis were being assaulted and he (mamlatdar) asked Mr. Patil, Police Inspector to see that handcuffs were removed.

Another witness stated that Congress workers tried to protect the police by forming a corndon round them and making way for their safe departure.

Dattatraya Ganesh Mule, Talati of Kalavne, a village near Chirner, who as the first witness of the day stated that when he reached the Akkadevi Hill on September 25 he found about a 1,000 people standing near the banyan tree. The Inspector of Police Mr. Patil, the policemen and Talatis went up the hill while the Mamlatdar Mr. Joshi sat in a chair near a mango tree. The witness stood by the side of the Mamlatdar. He could observe that there was a row at the top of the hill. While the row continued a volunteer named Narayan Dhondu (Accused No. 31) came down and informed the Mamlatdar that the people at the top of the hill were being beaten with 'lathis' and a few of them were arrested and handcuffed.

MAMLATDAR ASKED TO SEE THINGS FOR HIMSELF.

The accused Khare requested the Mamlatdar to go up and see things for himself. Mr. Joshi complied with is request and went up the hill. The row at the top lasted for nearly two hours (till 4-0 p.m.) when the people and the police came down. Shiva Patil, the Police Patil of Chirner who was carrying some pieces of wood seized from the Satyagrahis accompanied them. As they reached the foot of the hill one of those persons who were singing Bhajan made at Shiva Patil and gave him a blow with a 'lathi' while another man shouted that Shiva was the man who identified the accused up the hill.

Being assaulted Shiva Patil ran towards the police for safety. As the people were still trying to hit the Patil the police made a cordon round him to protect his life. The police then proceeded further and when they had crossed the brook they opened fire aiming at those who were bent upon chasing the Police Patil. The witness being afraid hid himself behind a bush and came out of the hiding place only when the firing stopped.

SAW THE DEAD BODY.

When he was proceeding towards Chirner on his way he found the dead body of Mr. Joshi, the Mamlatdar. Ganpat, the peon of Mr. Joshi was standing there. The witness asked him what was the matter and was informed by the peon that the Mamlatdar had been struck by a bullet and was dead.

INSPECTOR'S BELT.

Proceeding the witness stated that Mr. R. K. Patil, the Police Inspector had a belt on him when he went up the hill that prior to his effecting the arrests but he (witness) could not say whether it was on him when he came down and stood at a distance of few paces from Mr. Joshi.

The witness further stated that a meeting was held at Kelavne on September 4 at 3-0 p.m. which was attended by about 50 persons. Mr. T. N. Bedekar and Mr. Narayan Dhondu Khare accused Nos. 46 and 31 respectively addressed the meetings. In their speeches they advocated the boycott of foreign cloth and suggested that Forest Satyagraha should be launched but no date was fixed for it.

BEDEKAR NOT PRESENT AT CHIRNER.

The witness then volunteered the statement that Mr. T. N. Bedekar accused No. 46 was not present at Chirner on September 25. The day of Satyagraha.

Mr. K. N. Dharap, a counsel for defence requested the court to record the statement.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. S. Phadke the witness deposed having made a statement before the Deputy Collector on September 30 and to the police on November 30.

Replying to a question of the Court, witness said he had no previous knowledge of Satyagraha. He learnt it only when he went to submit his report about the meeting to the Mamlatdar. On the day of Satyagraha about 5,000 people were present.

TALATI IN THE WITNESS-BOX.

Trimbak Gopal Karolkar, Talati of Vindhney, deposed that Mr. Patil, the Police Inspector had asked all the Talatis to be present on the occasion so that they might identify the persons who were arrested. When they reached the place the Mamlatdar sat near the mango tree. The people had already begun to cut trees and so Mr. Patil effected three or four arrests. In a few minutes that followed in all 16 arrests were made. Mr. Patil then started to come down.

While he (Mr. Patil) was on his way he was informed by some police constable that Mr. Joshi was coming up with a large party of men. On knowing that Mr. Patil immediately got the arrested persons handcuffed. The crowd that had come up was shouting that handcuffs should be removed from the arrested persons or all of them (members of the crowd) should be put under arrest as they also had cut the trees.

CONGRESSMEN PROTECT POLICE

Witness identified accused Nos. 30 and 43 as having been among those who cut trees. When he came down the Hill he found some people making at the police and several "Congresswallas" made a cordon with a view to protect the police and to preserve peace. Despite those efforts some people rushed at Shive Patil and hurled lathis, and wood pieces at him. He shouted "I am killed" and clung to the nearest police constable to protect himself. Inspector Patil who was there must have received blows. He say that stones were being showered but being at a distance he was not in a position to say who were doing it. Mr. K. G. Gupte, accused No. 17, was present on the occasion. Witness described Mr. Gupte as a "Congress Leader."

HIS PAPERS SEIZED

Replying to Mr. Phadke witness said that he did not report to anybody that his papers were seized by the peoples.

To a question of the Magistrate, witness replied that he saw the body of Shevde Forest Round Guard lying on the ground when he (witness) was returning. At that time Shevde must have been dead.

Narayan Mukund Patil, Police Patil of Dighoda another village near Panvel stated that while he was standing near the bunyan tree some one came down from the Hill shouting that the arrested persons were handcuffed. Some people were shouting "beat the police." He identified Jayram S. Wani and Saknaram K. Pavle accused Nos. 9 and 11 as being among those who raised the snouts. Accused Nos. 31 and 32 were among those near the bunyan tree and No. 31 was singing "Bhajans."

HEARD GUN SHOTS

Apprehending some trouble the witness left the place and waited at a distance of about a furlong from the bunyan tree. It was there that he heard gun shots and leaving the place reached his home.

Replying to Mr. Phadke a defence counsel, witness said that he made a statement to the police at Chirner on November 20 and at Vindhua before the Deputy Collector after three or four days after the incident. There were two more persons Shivram Diwker and Shanker Janu both of Dighoda whose statements were recorded on the same day. He did not remember if any oath was administered to them before making the statements as was done in the court. A clerk took down the statement and they were asked to sign the statements.

ASKING VILLAGERS TO JOIN SATYAGRAHA

Narayan Hasta Patil, a farmer of Veshwi stated that two or three days before the Satyagraha Jayram Vani accused No. 9 and another Congress worker had come to his village in the morning. They met him on the road near the village tank and Jayram Wani asked the witness if people from his village would join the Satyagraha. The witness informed him that the Police Patil had warned the people not to join the movement. Thereupon both of them asked the witness to inform the people of his village that Satyagraha would be practised at Chirner and they should all come with axes and scythes with them. The witness again repeated that the people of that village would not come as they were warned by the police Patil. The witness identified Jayram Wani accused No. 9 and Narayan Dhondu Khare accused No. 31 as the two persons with whom he had the talk.

WENT TO SEE THE "FUN"

Proceeding witness stated that on September 25 he went to Chirner to see the "fun." He saw a crowd of 200 to 300 persons near the Ram Mandir. Antoo Sonar, Meghnath and Sakharam accused Nos. 8. 10 and 11, said that there would be no meeting. They were not to make speeches but to offer Satyagraha. If the police prevented them they should defy them. Accused No. 1, Laxwan was also there. He moved about among the people and asked them "not to make speeches but to enter the jungle and cut trees."

When the witness reached the place of Satyagraha he found the police brought down three or four persons whom they had arrested and made them sit under the bunyan tree.

Replying to Mr. Padhke a defence counsel witness deposed that he made a statement before the police at Chirner some fifteen or twenty days after the Satyagraha. He did not make any statement before a Magistrate.

HESITATION IN IDENTIFICATION.

Govar Ganpat Patil another farmer of Veshwi identified Luxman Chaya the first witness as the man who was asking the people to throw stones and beat the police and Luxman and Vithya accused Nos. 1 and 2 as being among those who were throwing stones. Mr. V. R. Karandikar one of the defence counsel brought to the notice of the Court that the witness hesitated to identify the second accused and took some time to do so and requested the Court to make a note of it. Witness also identified accused Nos. 8, 9 and 10 as being among those who were singing Bhajan.

Narayan Bhau Kalan a farmer of Dighoda deposed that on the morning of the day when Satyagraha was to be practised at Chirner Mr. Vedhak pleader of Panvel, Saknaram Shet and Jayram Wani also of Panvel had come to his village. They asked the people to come with their seythis and axes to participate in the Satyagraha at Chirner that afternoon. They also said that Laxman and Vithya who were at the Ram Mandir would give them further instructions.

POLICE PATEL'S WARNING.

Proceeding the witness said that the people in the village told them that as the Police Patil had warned them not to join the movement they would not be able to do so. Thereupon the accused left the place saying "If you like them join it if you don't you need not."

The witness identified accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 9 10 and 11 as those who were present at the Ram Mandir at Chirner and asked the people to go and cut trees without hesitation. He also identified accused No. 32 Shanker Narayan Pandav who was singing a "Pavada" (Ballad) the contents of which were annoying to the police.

When asked if he remembered the wording the witness recited two lines in which the singer requested his hearers not to give any food or drinks to the police.

After narrating the incidents leading to the arrest of some persons he said that when the arrested persons were brought down with handcuffs on them accused Nos. 1, 2, 9 and 10 said that not a single man out of those who were handcuffed should be allowed to be taken by the police. While they were saying this some people threw stones and hurled sticks at the police but he could not identify exactly the persons who did it.

Replying to a defence counsel Mr. Phadke witness deposed that his statement was recorded before Mr. Raje after about a month or so after the Satyagraha. There were other persons also from his village whose statements were recorded at the same time.

Further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday.

WARNING TO BOMBAY PUBLIC

(Continued from page 6.)

any functions organised under the auspices of bodies declared unlawful. The public who go to attend such functions ought to know their responsibility or else they would harm the movement instead of helping it. Those persons who are not prepared to face the 'lathi' blows in a spirit of perfect non-violence should do better service to the country and better honour to the national flag by absenting themselves at the Flag Salutation ceremony. Large crowds that surround the maidan merely to see "Tamasha" from a distance and run helter-skelter when a 'lathi' is merely flourished in the air hardly do any service to the cause of the Congress. In the prosecution of the campaign the Bombay public has surely passed the days of idle demonstrations. Only those who are prepared for sufferings ought to participate in them. But for the idle stragglers and riff-raff element of the crowds, the Flag Salutation ceremony organised by the Congress would have passed off most peacefully and that would have meant a complete success so far as the cause of non-violence was concerned.

POLICE BEHAVIOUR.

That the police recklessly indulged in an indiscriminate 'lathi' charge, nobody can deny. This time, one regrets to note, the behaviour of the police was far removed from anything like discipline. On the slightest provocation they used to resort to 'lathi' charges which, were as discreditable as they were indiscriminate. It seemed that the police were out to do their worst throwing all their responsibility and common sense to the winds. They severely belaboured even innocent pedestrians peacefully walking on the footpaths. Throughout the day it was dangerous for anybody to pass through the localities where police were having a rub with the crowds. I noticed a number of innocent persons who came under the 'lathi' blows for no fault of theirs. Some of these are seriously injured and lying in the hospitals. It seemed that the police had abdicated their function of keeping order and peace. In the name of peace and order they did things which were the very negation of their profession. There are reports that even the tram passengers could not escape the fury of the police.

DUTY OF THE PUBLIC.

However strongly one may condemn the action of the police, it has to be said in all fairness that the attitude of the public on this occasion was not above reproach. Those of them that had come to do honour to the national flag had no business to saunter about in the public streets after the Salutation ceremony was over. Then it has become a practice with the riff-raff element of the crowds to jeer at the police and to indulge in utterance calculated to provoke them. The public must see that on their shoulders hangs a greater responsibility of maintaining an atmosphere of non-violence which is the very soul of this movement. The public must not make themselves guilty of the offences which they strongly deprecate on the part of the police. On last Sunday there was stone throwing with the result that several passers-by were injured under the very nose of the custodians of public peace and order. It was a herculean task for the Congress leaders who rushed on the scene later in the day to control the riff-raff element. In a situation like this the duty of the public is quite clear. They ought not to indirectly encourage the violence of the 'badmashes' by sauntering about and overcrowding at several places or remaining on the maidan. After the ceremony is over people assembled must immediately disperse from the maidan. They must see that the police are not allowed an opportunity to get into a violent mood. The moral force of the movement is weakened the moment the public come down to the level of thos disreputable elements in a crowd who make it their business to foster violence. The riff-raff elements can be kept under effective control if the general public would actively discourage acts of violence. We have reached a critical stage in the progress of this movement and it is at a time like this that the need for non-violence cannot be too much emphasized. The events of last Sunday must set every citizen thinking as to the best methods of carrying on the national struggle. These events must not recur in future if the struggle is to continue with greater vigour. The public must now come nearer to Mahatma's mentality, of which non-violence is the foundation.

"Chronicle" Photo.

Commissioner Wilson (in uniform) supervising operations on Sunday last, at Azad Maidan.

THE ARREST: Mrs. Hazarat and Mrs. Assur being arrested by Superintendent Holmes. (left) Inspector Desai.

Federal Constitution For India.

(Continued from page 6)

Succession Duties may form the Reserve Force of the Provincial Exchequer.

ADEQUATE AND EQUITABLE.

Will the entire field of taxes and super-taxes on incomes including agricultural income, supplemented by Forests, Irrigation and Judicial Stamps serve all that is wanted for the highly elastic expenditure of the Provincial Government in India? Yes, provided there is no attempt made by the Central Government to impose rigid uniformity of rates and exemption limits on the Provinces. If the expenditure of the Government of Bombay is considerably higher than that of any other Province (Except Burma) partly because the scale of salaries is somewhat higher here than elsewhere, or if the scale of profits on agriculture in U. P. is greater than elsewhere or if the Behar citizen has a low standard of living and therefore good margin of saving, it should be absolutely left open to the Provincial Government to determine for itself both the basic rate of income-tax, the scale of progressive and exemptions most suitable to the economic life of the Provinct.

ADVANTAGES.

This freedom of adjustment of rates will easily provide for the elasticity that is urgently called for in the case of Provinces. Australian States freely consult their local conditions in this matter and made quite a vanity of rates which has made for a phenominal elasticity of revenue accrued out of Income tax. The predominantly industrial or the predominantly agricultural Province, again, will have an equally wide field of income to encroach upon. We have, at one end, Bombay's industrial wealth available for Bombay's income-tax and at the other end Behar's agricultural wealth awaiting to be tapped by Behar Government's income-tax on agricultural incomes. No Province in India will by this adjustment of heads of Revenue, ever find itself in financial distress; and what is more, if the present haphazard arrangements by which Provinces have come to be formed is to give way to a more intelligible re-formation of Provinces on Linguistic or some other understandable basis, financial considerations will not be in the way as is at present the case with, e.g., Sind.

The spacious operation of Income-Tax with its tentacles spread both in the direction of merchant princes and Zamindars will never leave the Sind Provincial Government in want of adequate funds for the discharge of Nation-Building Functions; and without some such arrangement on the other hand, it is impossible for the Province in India to have sufficient financial elbow-room so necessary for its growth.

(To Be Continued.)

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORPORATION'S GESTURE

To Consume Indian Cotton In Huge Quanity In 1931

SIR T. ACHARIAR'S IMPRESSIONS OF HIS TOUR

A message to the people of India from the Pope and the information from the head of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation that by the end of 1931 that Corporation by itself would probably consume Indian cotton of quantity more than the total of Indian cotton now exported to England,—these two striking points were gathered in an interview with Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar, who returned to Delhi, to-day, from about three months' tour in the West as leader of the Indian Delegation to the last General Assembly of International Institute of Agriculture in Rome.

The object of Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariar visit was really two-fold to lead India's Delegation and also to get into touch with the Imperial Agricultural Bureau started in London and many other places in Great Britain following on the recommendation of the last Imperial Agricultural Conference. Instead of taking the ordinary route to England or Italy he went through the near-west, both by rail and motor. He went by sea only from Karachi to Basra, but from Basra to Bagdad and Kirkuk he travelled by train, then Kirkuk to Nisibin,—a distance of 250 miles he covered by motor. He travelled by the Turkish Railway through Anatolia to Bosphurus and on to constantinople and thence by Simplon Orient Express train to London.

Looking through his diary Sir T. Vijyaraghavacharya said he stayed three days in London conferring with the British Delegation to the Rome Conference and talking over matters with Sjts. S. N. Gupta, I.C.S., Deputy Indian Trade Commissioner, in London.

Incidentally he reminded the interviewer with evident satisfaction that this was the first time that at an International Conference the Indian Delegation was completely Indian. Reaching Rome with Sjt. Gupta, he spent a fortnight attending the conference, at which were assembled representatives from 48 countries. Before explaining his part in Conference Sir T. Vijayaraghavachariya told the interviewer that the Conference gave him a opportunity of coming into contact with Ministers of Agriculture and experts from all parts of the world. Thanks to the good offices of Signor Scarpa, Conul-General for Italy in India and Sir Ronald Graham, the British Ambassador in Rome, he had access to Italian Government offices and the Italian Government had afforded all fcilities with a view to his greeting acquainted with agricultural conditions in Italy. The present Government in Italy, added Sir T. Acharya, are pursuing vigorous agricultural policy, both in the way of reclamation of lands and in starting co-operative societies for production, marketing and distribution. People in India might not realise how important a crop rise is becoming in Italy and what formidable competitor Indian rice has in Itallian rice in the European market. Giving his own personal view here he said. I don't think in intrinsic quality Indian rice is in any way inferior to Italian rice, but Italian rice is more polished and somehow appeals more to European taste.

Discussing the work done at the Conference itself and at one of the Committees of which he parenthetically added he was elected as Vice-President, Sir T. Acharya pointed out that the most important was the question of reorganisation of the work of the Institute (permanent organisation in Rome) in such a way as to concentrate upon those kinds of work for which the Assembly (or the Conference) was peculiarly fitted while relegating to background the subjects which were better dealt with by national bodies. The object was to prevent overlapping between National Institutes and the International Institute. The relationship between Institute and the Economic Committee of the League of Nations and the definition of their respective spheres of work also formed a subject for discussion. When the assembly was in Session the Facist national bodies organised an exhibition to demonstrate various activities of agricultural co-operative societies in Italy.

Giving out his impressions of a fortnight's stay in Italy, he stated that he was struck with the efficiency and punctuality of Railway Steamship, Postal and Telegraphic services. He had the honour of a special private audience with the Pope Holy Father, who stated he had no more loyal adherents than Catholics in India, and Sir T. Acharya further informed that the Pope has conveyed through me his blessings to them all (Indian Catholics) and a message to the people of India of whatever creed that peace and contentment would rest on them.

After the Rome Conference Sir T. Acharya returned to London and spent over a month visiting all Imperial agricultural Bureaus in Great Britain, travelling in this connection as far North as Aberdeen, and getting in touch with distinguished English Scientists, who are working for the improvement of agriculture voternary science and cognate subjects. He also had the opportunity of conferring with the heads of Agricultural Research Councils established in Canada, Australia and New Zealand and comparing votes with them. Many of these had come there for the session of the Imperial Conference which was then drawing to a close.

Sir Acharya further added "I had discussion about Indian cotton with Sir Kenneth Stewart, head of the Lancashire Cotton Corporation, who is taking a leading part in what is called rationalisation of the cotton industry in Britain. Sir P. P. Ginwala, Mr. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner, were also present.

We pressed upon Sir Kenneth Stewart the desirability of the extended use of Indian cotton in England, especially in view of their peculiar suitability to Eastern markets, like Africa, Straights Settlements, and China. He told us that his own Corporation was making purchase of Indian cotton at a rate which was increasing by 1,000 bales every week and that by the end of year next (1931) his Corporation by itself, it is hoped, will consume quantity more than the total of Indian cotton now exported to England."

Describing his return journey he mentioned that in Egypt the Government paid him all attention, and he paid several visits to various sections of agricultural research at Giza. He made special study of their anti-locust measures, and had an opportunity of visiting some of their irrigation works in which active police is being pursued. He had also discussions with Ismail Sidki Pasha, Prime Minister, on several questions, particularly of agricultural interest. In Turkey there is a new spirit abroad due to the reforms introduced by Kemal Pasha, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the reforms were merely skin-deep, or a mere whitewash.

He visited the Jewish University and Jewish Agricultural settlements, and was much impressed with the vigour and energy with which work was carried on there. After seeing the whole of Palestine from the Red Sea to the Sea of Galilee he went on to Damascus where countries of the middle West have established an International Bureau for dealing with locusts and which was in charge of a Syrian enthusiast. In Iraq also he observed a new spirit for education and that Services are being Iraqised. At Kirkuk oil has been struck and some wells are said to be the richest in the world. Wells are being worked by an English American and French combine, and it is interesting to see in the wilds of Kurdistan teeming life and activity and several miles of well-made oil roads.

Chicago Wheat

—:o:—

Chicago, Dec. 27.

Market closed firm. Prices declined on favourable weather and liquidation but later advanced on Commission Houses buying and covering by "Shorts". Closing quotations were as under:—

December	76¼ plus ¼
March	79⅛ —
May	81 1/8 plus 1/8

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Supplies Large.

Liverpool, Dec. 27.

Wheat markets dull, seems unlikely advance without any new feature. Plate pressing sales, supplies, too large.

LONDON LINSEED

Bulk Of Crop Unsold.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

Buyers reticent. Shipments are increasing from Argentine but demand slow. Demand may expand under 10 cents but at present the uptake is insufficient to meet heavy receipts. Bulk of the crop remains unsold and storing facilities in Argentine are limitted. Barring small reactions have no confidence in higher values.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

February	10.12—19
March	10:12—21

NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE.

PRICES ADJUSTED TO GENERAL DECLINE.

The review of the New York Cotton market for the week ending 27th December, received by Reuter states that on the raw cotton market during the week under review buyers have been cautious and price movements nervous and irregular, showing the effect of small orders in a narrow market. Reports of further bank suspension were an unsettling influence, but there has been comparatively little Southern selling.

Notwithstanding the various evidences of the past depression, the cotton trade is looking forward to the New Year confidently. Further temporary declines are considered possible in view of the statistical position and the present restricted demand, but many believe that the deflation of commodity values is practically completed and the beginning of the New Year will find the way clear for a general revival of business. Cotton prices, even when adjusted to the general level of commodity values, are considered low enough to discourage production and ultimately to promote consumption.

LONDON WHEAT.

—:o:—

No Hope Of Improvement.

London, Dec. 27.

Prices extremely cheap but large Argentne Australian crops give no hope of any substantial improvement. Russia continues to offer on all advances. Difficult to understand result. U. S. A. Farm Board manipulation in May 1931 option on Chicago Market.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 380 per ton.

Filtered Til Seed Oil Ready Rs. 23 per case of 84 lbs.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 95 per ton.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

B C Rate T T 1/5 23/32.
B C Rate D D 1/5 3/4.

LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 December.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 25/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 January
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 December.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 27/32
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 31/32 December.
Banks Buying 3 Months 1/5 31/32 January.
Banks Buying 3 mos. 1/5 15/16 Feb.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 279.
Banks Selling T T 278 1/2
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 912
Banks Buying D D 922
Banks Buying 3 Months 940

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 138
Banks Buying 60 Days 135 3/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 76 5/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 98 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 7/8

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
ew York/London 4.85 27/32 27th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/4 29th instant
Japan/London 2/0 9/16 27th instant
London/Paris 123.60 27th instant
London/Belgium 34.73 27th instant
London/Switzerland 25.01 27th instant
London/Italy 92.75 27th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-5-1 1/2 22nd instant £4-5-1 1/4 27th instant
Silver London Ready 15 1/16 22nd instant 14 3/4 27th instant
Silver London Forward 15 22nd instant 14 11/16 27th instant
Silver New York Ready 32 5/8 22nd instant 31 7/8 27th instant
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 15/32 per cent 22nd instant 2 5/16 per cent 27th instant
London Discounts 6 mos 2 9/16 per cent 22nd instant 2 13/32 per cent 27th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent
3 mos 4 3/4 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

COTTON MARKET CLOSED.

Bombay Dec. 29.

The Bombay Cotton market remained closed to-day.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

230 Currimbhai Jalundar 136
100 Currimbhai Ujjain 180
82 B-Karsoondas Khandwa 60 n. to Oomra.
100 Bussan and Co. Harda New 153
68 P. Crystal and Co. Amalner 3 on to Oomra.
100 Birla Bros. Arvi New 148
100 Birla Bros. Mahu 144
103 Mithabhai Nathoo Banusa 146 1/4.
132 Mithabhai Amraoti New 147.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK, Decr. 26.

Season	Corresponding Week	To-date.	week.	1929/30	1929/30
					Bales.
Total in sight (excluding linters)		10,171	272	10,843	276
Forwarded to American mills, including Canada and other America (excluding linters)		2,593	156	3,445	70
Exports from U. S. Ports		3,849	98	4,145	161
of which to Japan		445	8	606	43
of which to China		188	2	101	10
of which to G. B.		727	37	811	16
of which to Germany		1,078	21	1,146	56
Stock at New York		——	229	——	97
Stock at U. S. Ports		——	4,208	——	2 678
Stock at U. S. interior towns		——	1,801	——	1,469
World's visible supply		——	10,270	——	8 535
of which American cotton		——	8,249	——	6,500
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)		5,012	269	6 341	185
Receipts at U. S. Ports		6,793	169	6,722	213

N. B.—All figures are in thousands.

EXPORT OF AMERICAN COTTON TO INDIA.

NEW YORK, Decr. 26

	Last week.	This week.
Exports d[illegible] past week	6 500	200 Bales
Total ex[illegible] the season	15.900	16,100 Bales.

ALEXANDRIA WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

	Last week.	This week.
	ALEXANDRIA, Decr. 24.	
Total Receipts since Sept. 1st last	3,980,000	4 201.000 Cantars
Total Exports since Sept. 1st last	2.269,000	2,384.000 Cantars.
Week-end stocks	5,130,000	5,232,000 Cantars.

HOW TO RESTORE AND DEVELOP AYURVEDA.

Mahamahopodhyaya G. S. Sharma's Seven Points.

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen Sharma, Saraswati, Vidyasagar, Pranacharya, in the course of his presidential address at the 21st All-India Ayurvedic Conference, held at Mysore, on Saturday, said:

Great changes have occurred since I had the honour and privilege to preside at the third All-India Ayurvedic Conference at Allahabad in 1913 when I strove to work out elaborately with Ayurvedapanchanan Pandit Jagannath Prasad Shukla—the first General Secretary of the Standing Committee—the constitution of this great body. Since then, the working of the Conference and its Standing Committee, the Ayurveda Mahamandal, and the great learned body under it—the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapith—have been more fully and constitutionally organised and regulated by their able secretaries. Pandit Jagannath Prasad Shukla of Allahabad, Pandit Duraiswami Ayengar of Madras, Pandits Rameshwar Misra Shastri, Kishori Dutta Shastri, Raghubardayalu Shastri and Shiva Narain Misra (all of Cawnpore) coming into office one after another and working with untiring energy and selfless devotion. The rules and regulations of the conference and its standing bodies have been repeatedly sifted and revised in several sessions of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and set on a sound footing. The syllabus of subjects for the Examiations of the All-India Ayurveda Vidyapith have been enlarged aand revised since the time when, assisted and guided by such learned scholars as Pandit Jadavji Tricumji of Bombay, Pandit Krishana Shastri Kavade of Poona, Pandit Laxshmiram Swami of Jaipur, the late Pandit Gopalacharlu of Madras, Vaidyaratna Kaviraj Jogindra Nath Sen, M.A. and the late Kaviraj Jamini Bhushan Ray, M.A., M.B. of Calcutta and other renowned scholars, I devoted my humble services for framing it in view of our present needs.

SIMULTANEOUS EXAMINATIONS

According to this syllabus, examinations in three grades are now held all over India simultaneously in over twenty centres from year to year under the careful supervision of eminent controllers and the excellent organisation of the Standing Committee having their office formerly at Madras and now at Cawspore. The resolutions of this Conference have also been honoured not only by the Ayurvedic practitioners and other learned men but also by the Legislative Councils and the Provincial Governments and various local self-govering bodies under them. Ayurvedic Colleges and schools have been started under direct or indirect Government protection as in Patna, Hardwar and Madras with decent grants both from the Governments and from the local bodies. A large number of charitable dispensaries and a few indoor hospitals have also been started not only in the great cities of India but also in many of the small towns. The Hindu University of Benares has now under the newly created Faculty of Ayurveda a fully equipped Ayurvedic College in a large compound with an excellent Ayurvedic garden and a hospital giving efficient surgical and medical aid to numerous patients. The teaching of Anatomy and Pathology with the aid of dissection and post-mortem examinations have been started there and in many other Ayurvedic institutions.

BLIND CONSERVATISM.

Continuing the President said:—"I feel it my duty to stress the point that our progress has been impeded greatly by blind conservatism and inertia in some of our so-called orthodox colleagues. They would have us believe that what is found in the relics of Ayurveda is sufficient to make a fully qualified Ayurvedic physician, that the Rishis of old reached perfection of knowledge and that no additions or improvements are desirable or possible without seriously affecting the integrity of Ayurveda. It is a grreat pity that even some learned laymen haave been duped by this theory and have believed in the shibholeth of "Pure or unmixed Ayurveda." Pure Ayurveda, if it implies unsupplemented Ayurveda, is a misnomer, for Ayurveda does not mean half-a-dozen mouldy books aalone which have been handed down to us in disintegrated and thrice-redacted form. Ayurveda means the great Healing Art of India which waas once the ideal of the world but of which considerable portioss—even some elementary portions—have been lost irrecoverably. Ayurveda unsupplemented therefore means Ayurveda deficient and mutilated. And I vento assert that unless we boldly assimilate the truths from the modern developments of Chemistry, Anatomy, Physiology, Pathology, Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, Dentistry etc., Ayurveda of the future will l agsadly behind may be wiped put or relegaated tto the archaeological museum, all our best efforts notwithstanding.

THE REMEDIES.

Here are the remedies I venture to suggest for the restoration and dvelopment of Ayurveda:—

I. Correct and caarefully revised editions of Charaka and Susrata Samhitas and other standard works should be published by a special publication deparatment under the aegis of the All India Ayurveda Mahamandal and the Hindu Hindu University. Doubtful readings of ancient works should be scrutinised with an open mind and emendations for them should be suggested by authoritative scholars. New text books should be written according to the syllabuses laid down by the All India Ayurveda Vidyapith. Rewards, medals and certificates of honour should be announced for tthe best text-books on these subjects.

It is also necessory that such works should be supplemented with all that is best in the respective subjects of Ayurvedic literature, for Ayurveda can still give many valuable suggestions which may be worked out by the scientific world.

II. A thorough re-organisation of the A. I. Vidyapitha examinations is also the crying need of the hour. More and more stress should be now laid on practical examinations in each subject. The standards of efficiency should be raised gradually but not too slowly. The number of examination centres should be reduced if the chances of abuse are to be prevented. It may be contended that there is a dearth of good colleges and hospitals to teach up to the standards laid down by the A. I. Vidyapith. But I believe that once the proper ideals are placed before the profession and the public, more and better colleges and hospitals will not be late in coming.

III. This brings us to the subject of necessity of founding model Ayurvedic Colleges and Hospitals. Considering the indispensability of a large army of fully qualified Ayurvedic teachers and practitioners for giving efficient training to students and relief to suffering Humanity, the number of teaching institutions is at present very meagre and inadequately equipped for the purpose.

IV. Introduction of better methods of diagnosis is also very desirable. In order to achieve degree of exactitude necessary for the acquisition of scientific knowledge, it is high time that better methods of diagnosis were introduced in Ayurvedic practice. The teachings of the ancient authors found in the hoary works of Charaka, Susruta, Bagbhata on this subject place a very high ideal before us. They have advised the full use of the senses, —all the senses according to Susruta and at least four senses according to Charaka—supplemented by interrogation. There is no ban on the use of instruments to aid the senses. There can therefore be no objection to the use of the thermometer, the stethoscope, the sphygmo-manometer and the Rontgen rays for diagnosis. The so-called mystic art of diagnosing all diseases by feeling the pulse aloie which is over-exolted by the layman and physician alike has not been even mentioned by the great Rishis and the Acharyas of old, viz. Charaka, Susruta, Bagbhata and Chakrapani

V. The proper identification of drugs with the help of the botanist and chemist is also a crying need. For this purpose the Conference has appointed a Committee and worthy writers and investigators.

Research in the action of indigenous drugs both from the Ayurvedic and the Pharmacological points of view require much devotion great patience and concerted action by many workers.

Correct samples of herbs and minerals should be collected and exhibited in every Ayurvedic institution and like the Tex-book Committee, there should be a Drugs Identification Committee appointed by the Conference to advise all Vaidyas on the corectness or otherwise of drugs sent to them by the workers. The Hindu University has now started a museum of drugs but it is still in nebulous order. With vast laboratories at its disposal there should not be much difficulty in the identification and working out of the drugs there. A pharmacological department should also be added to that institution.

VI. It has been suggested to me by many Ayurvedic physicians that a number of Western drugs should be incoroporated in the Materia Medica of Ayurveda. This appears to be a delicate subject to handle but I see no reason why the question should not be discussed in the Conference.

I touch this subject at some risk to my reputation amongst the lay people in the hope that the Vaidyas will calmly think over this necessity and do the needful with the sanction of the All-India Ayurvedic Conference and with full knowledge of the action of such drugs. Many Yunani drugs have been taken into our Pharmacopea by Bhavamisra and other authors during the last three or four centuries. Why should we not follow their example?

VII. The last point I should like to bring to your notice is the need of raising professional ideals and framing a code of medical ethics amongst the Vaidyas. From the great original ideal of the Rishis enjoining the Vaidyas to great suffering humanity without demanding any remuneration, the modern medical men of all creeds have now fallen to the depth of shop-keeping overtly or covertly.

The President concluded thus. it is a disgrace that reckless and exaggerated advertisements are sometimes indulged in by some Ayurvedic practitioners. I do not find adequate words to condemn this practice.

Co-operation and fellow-feeling amongst the Vaidyas should also make their mutual relations more sweet and sincere. Vilification of one another as also of practitioners of other systems should cease immediately among those that are in the habit of indulging in this deplorable practice."

—:o:—

HOW TO IMPROVE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM.

—:o:—

Chairman's Speech.

The following are extracts from the address by Rajakaryapravina P. G. D'Souza at this Conference:

The development of Ayurveda in India is beset with many serious difficulties. Though we have now distinguished practitioners, whose cures seem almost miracles, the bulk of them cannot claim to have made any study of the science on which the art is based. Even when lakhs of rupees are spent on Medical Colleges devoted to Allopathy and the students have the most attractive careers before them, the complaint is constant that the expenditure is not adequate, that there are not sufficient facilities for research and the general training not up to the standard. In the case of the Ayurvedic system, until recently, all instruction was left to private agencies. The Universities and the authorities directing research showed little faith in the possibilities of any improvement in human knowledge by the cultivation of Ayurveda. A feeling also prevailed that there was nothing very scientific in these systems and that they were all based on quackery. We have therefore, little to wonder if this Cinderella among ancient sciences has found it more and more difficult to assert her own and band together amongst her followers great names prepared to enter the lists on its side against corresponding systems of other countries. There are no prospects of any remarkable advancement in this science unless Government are prepared everywhere to grant it full recognition and adopt special means for its encouragement. There are really no fundamental differences between the two systems, though some of the principles may not commend themselves to the other side. The primary test of the success of any system is by its results and though there is a tendency to exaggerate every mistake, sufficient credit is not given to success where it has been accomplished and its achievements are not judged by the application of scientific methods but such judgment is influenced by a prejudice in regard to its non-scientific character. It is in this field that the educated men of our Universities can render the greatest help to clear away the atmosphere of prejudice and by persistent work and devotion, place within the reach of medical science new remedies and methods. It is imperative that every University should open a Department of Indian Medicine so as not only to place within the reach of persons intending to qualify themselves in it, the best training available but to carry on research in order to explore the possibilities of the Indian System of Medicine with a view to make them fully self-sufficient and efficient. If a proposal is made in any University to start a Chair for the purpose of carrying the research in some unexplored field of archaelogy or palaeontology, there will be the utmostt eloquent advocacy though very often such investigations have resulted in nothing more than some fanciful additions to so-called science but if it was proposed to establish a Chair of Ancient Medicine or add a Department of Chemistry, to investigate Indian drugs and pharmaceutics, there will be at once a chorus of opposition implying that association of the University with such efforts is not consistent with its proper traditions.

The other step necessary to improve the system is that means should be devised to prevent untrained persons from following the profession.

The policy of Government in regard to encouragement to be given to practitioners of this system requires to be liberalised. At present, such encouragement is left to local bodies and takes the form, I believe, as it does in this State, of some petty contribution. The work of such practitioners is not subject to proper supervision, at any rate, of persons who from their own knowledge can exercise much effective supervision. It may seem anomalous to have both Allopathic and Ayurvedic and Unani Hospitals side by side in the same place but so long as Government are not prepared to prohibit the latter and admit that they command the confidence of a large section of the population, such a policy of indifference should give place to active promotion by according them ample recognition and financial help.

The other point requiring attention is the preparation of suitable text-books and the publication of the literature on the subject that is now found buried in some inaccessible library or the house of some unknown savant. The knowledge contained in these ancient volumes should be re-examined in the light of modern science and research—I do not mean in any iconoclastic spirit, but with a view to unlock these great granaries of knowledge.

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MORE WOMEN FAIL IN BUSINESS

502 Bankrupt In A Year In Britain.

An increase in the number of failures of women in business is shown in the bankruptcy returns for 1929 issued by the Board of Trade in Britain.

The number of such failures was 502, as compared with 484 in 1928. The trades in which the greatest number of failures among women occurred were: Milliners and dressmakers, 95; drapers, 54; grocers, 28; clothiers and outfitters, 27; and lodging-house keepers 18.

Commenting on the report, Mrs. Hoster, head of a London training college for women, said to a *Daily Mail* reporter:

"In most cases failure is due to inexperience coupled with the general depression in trade.

"The only way to enter business is to start at the bottom and work first in someone else's shop so that working conditions can be thoroughly learned."

Mr. A. H. Williams, a director of Selfridge's expressed surprise when informed of the failures of women.

"Our experience," he said, "is that women are extremely successful in business. They are just as level headed, just as capable, and just as industrious as men and can be put in almost any high position with absolute trust."

The total of insolvencies during 1929 in England and Wales was 5,900, a decrease on the previous year of 321.

FIRST AIR UNIVERSITY

—:o:—

Diploma Courses In advanced Aircraft.

BROOKLANDS TO BE.

Comprehensive plans have now been approved by which Brooklands, the famous centre of motoring sport, and the cradle of British aviation, is to become the world's first university of the air.

The project, first announced in the "Daily Express" in July, is now considerably advanced, and on January 5 a course of intensive training and lectures, hitherto unequalled in its scope at any flying institution, will be inaugurated.

Dame Ethel Locke-King, the owner of the Brooklands track, has approved a scheme of re-planning the existing ground.

The motor-track will remain intact, and the motor-racing fixtures will continue, but the flying ground will be enlarged so that it will be the largest private aerodrome in the country, and new buildings to house machines and provide workshops will be erected.

A club house, residential accommodation for students and teachers, squash rackets courts, badminton courts, a gymnasium, and the other amenities of university life will be provided.

The transformation of the existing site will be spread over a period of about five years, and an avenue will be cut through to Weybridge West Station, bringing the flying ground within three minutes' walk of the station.

DIPLOMA COURSE.

The object of the new "university of the air" was explained to a "Daily Express" representative by Captain H. D. Davis, A.F.C., head of the instructional aviation section. "It is felt throughout aviation", said Captain Davis, "that there is a serious danger of the rapid growth in aviation resulting in the turning out of improperly trained, though licensed, pilots. These pilots, due to a lack of trained instructors, might be turned out in large numbers without a proper sense of their responsibilities to the public, to their aircraft, or to aviation as a whole.

"At present there is no school where a pilot can obtain the advanced instruction still necessary after he has qualified for his ticket.

"The normal training of a university 'A' license pilot will include such subjects as navigation, meteorology, aircraft rigging, engine and advanced training, and spinning and forced landings, none of which subjects—vital as they are to every pilot—are included in the official 'A' license examination. A diploma will be awarded to pupils who pass the course."

OUT OF ASHES.

Science Creates Life!!

A "THING" THAT FEEDS AND PROCREATES!

The Chicago "Tribune" states that Dr. G. W. Crile, a noted scientist, of the Cleveland Clinic Association, has developed in a test tube, without parents, a living creature.

It describes the experiment as follows:—

"Brain tissues taken from a freshly killed animal were reduced to ashes electrically. From the resulting substances certain salts and other elements were obtained.

"To this substance was added protein, and perhaps some other elements and chemicals.

"The whole was treated electrically and before the eyes of scientists there appeared a 'thing' with the characteristics of a living cell, or protozoan. The thing possessed the power of procreation by fusion or cell division. It fed on protein in the test tube, consuming it as other unicellular animals do their nourishment."

In addition, it was found that the thing was susceptible to narcotics, becoming dormant when subjected to certain drugs, and later recovering. It was declared that owing to the care taken in the experiment no living thing could possibly have entered the ingredients of the concoction.

The "Tribune" says that the discovery might reveal that the force of life is closely allied to electricity; indeed, it is not electricity as man knows it.

One unnamed person connected with the experiment admitted reluctantly that "Something approximating to life has been produced."

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GERMANY NEARS THE CRISIS.

Wanted World Conference On Unemployment.

BERLIN, Nov. 10.

Germany has been breathing again—politically speaking. The adjournment of the Reichstag until December 3 has given the country something of a respite—or better, a reprieve. No one deludes himself that it is anwthing else. No one believes that the country will drift through the whole winter as comparatively easily as it is slipping through this month of November. Nobody really ventures to prophesy, but everybody feels that sometime between the first of December and the first of April this republic will undergo a trial by fire and there are doubters a plenty who look for a dictatorship before the Ides of March. What kind of dictatorship? you ask "Well," comes the reply, "not necessarily one created by Hitler, but probably one due to Bruning's weakness, to his taking some of the National-Socialist leaders into his Cabinet, or setting up as a dictator himself."

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Idle speculation! It is as impossible to tell where and how the break will come as when it will occur. Back of everything political lies the industrial situation. Observer after observer, in and out of office, has said to me: "I believe we could work through the political crisis if we could only check the unemployment." But how can one check unemployment in Germany with all the world in the grip of a crisis which has led one of England's foremost officials and economists to throw up his hands and say that he knows of nothing more to be done in the British Kingdom, that he sees nothing ahead but to wait for a bit of blue sky to appear of its own accord? Here, waiting means among other things asking whether three millions of unemployed, now facing a winter which by all the signs bids fair to be cold and bitter and begins with disastrous floods not far from Berlin as well as in Silesia, can be induced to persevere in their marvellous fortitude and incredible patience. The newspapers, cognizant of the danger, are beseeching the public to give freely, but more than that to express sympathy for the half-starved victims of this debacle of the capitalist system. One daily even urges that everybody at work should speak to a jobless man or two a day to keep up their morale!

If the World War had not shown us that men could endure for weeks the tortures of hell in ever-present sight of death, it would seem beyond belief that these great masses of the unemployed both here and in England could so calmly face the horror of this coming winter. It was not the unemployed who broke the windows in the Leipzigerstrasse when the Reichstag met. There are plenty of crimes reported in the press daily, but few are directly traced to want. One wonders why it is that men are not smashing windows in order to go to jail and so be warm and clothed and really fed. The dole? Well, the dole is paid by the Reich for only eighteen months of unemployment, not indefinitely as it is in England. After that the recipient must try for communal assistance or fall back upon private charity.

PSYCHOLOGICAL EFFECTS.

But even beyond the horrible want of everything needed for a decent life is the psychological effect of the utter hopelessness of it all. What have these people, young or old, to look forward to? Must they also dumbly sit by in the hope of seeing some time or other a bit of blue sky? The older men and women know that each month of idleness renders them less and less fit for labour, more likely to be shelved. The younger ones—why should they not hate society? They are eager to work. Are they to be denied all hope of an ordered active life, of a home, of marriage, of happiness? Tell them that the crisis is only temporary and they ask you if there have not been hundreds of thousands if not a million unemployed ever since the war in Germany as well as England. Is it not surprising that they have not all gone wildly radical? that they are not daily raiding the foodstores and smashing the shops that still carry the luxuries of the very rich few?

THE REAL DANGER.

Is it any wonder that the "Tageblatt" has devoted three first-page leading articles in succession to this problem? That one writer demands that the well-to-do levy tribute upon themselves to raise the sums necessary to help the state keep the sufferers from absolute despair, and declares that the methods the Quakers used for feeding the starving after the Armistice should be adopted at once? This incessant hammering of a large section of the press shows that it knows where the real danger to the republic lies and that the remedies proposed, for example, by Prussia, will help comparatively little. It will help—a year hence—to add a year to the curriculum of what we should call the public grammar school. It will help—next spring and summer—to inaugurate new public works and dig new canals. It will help—by February, perhaps—to introduce the sixhour day and the four or five-day week where it can be done without deranging industries. It may possibly help the unemployed—indirectly—to cut 350,000,000 marks from the salaries of the civil-service employees in the Reich, the various states, and the communes. So, too, may help the general voluntary reduction of the huge salaries paid to the directors and top employees in the large industrial concerns. But what is all that when the institute established to study the crisis has proved that there has been a general drop in production of 25 per cent as compared with last year? In September, for example, 11,700,000 tons of coal were mined as compared with last year's 13,400,000 tons, while the pig-iron output in the same month was only 653,000 tons as compared with a monthly average of 1,100,000 tons in 1929. The Reichsbahn tells the story, too, for its freight receipts have dropped from the 1929 average of 290,000,000 marks a month to 255,000,000 in the best month of 1930.

WAGES FALLING.

It is not only the unemployed that suffer, or the 1,800,000 who are working on part time. Even the employed are steadily seeing their wages cut although they have no margin to spare, and are sinking to lower standards of living. The metal workers who have just been condemned by an arbitrator to lose 3 per cent of their wages until January 1 and 8 per cent thereafter have been among the better-paid workers. Yet those who know their situation say that it is cruel to make them take this cut; that they ought not to be asked to do so. The labour unions are losing ground because they are worsted in every arbitration, in every strike. Yet the employers are by no means wholly in the wrong, for with decreasing production and increasing foreign competition their balance sheets are bad—it is rare, indeed, for a great company to record increased profits as has the I. G. Farben which reports a cash bank balance of 120,000,000 marks. True, the foreign trade balance has been favourable throughout the year; the excess of exports over imports will probably go above a billion marks. But let no one be deceived by that. This favourable showing is due to the "decrease" in imports—30 per cent lower in September of this year than in September, 1929. In the same month German exports actually dropped 20 per cent under the figures for September, 1929. All in all, the economists declare, there will be a reduction of the national income this year by at least ten billions of marks—but the reparations have to be paid although the government's deficit for the year will be 580,000,000 marks in spite of drastic economics and increased taxes.

EFFECT ON CITIES.

What unemployment is doing to the cities can easily be shown. They are all in distress because of the necessity of keeping the jobless alive and of giving social services to penniless people—a function which goes far towards keeping the peace as well. In 1913 Frankfort-on-the-Main expended 3,737,000 marks to take care of 8,111 destitute persons. Last August no less than 82,998 persons, or 15.4 per cent of the entire population of 540,000, were "kept above water by public contributions," which totaled 1,652,493 marks for the month. In the fiscal year 1929-30 this city expended 38,000,000 marks for poor relief, or 22.4 per cent of its total budget of 170,000,000 marks. This amount was 31 per cent larger than the sum similarly expended in 1928-29, and the figures are steadily rising. Where will they stop?

The experience of Frankfort is typical. City after city reports a deficit. Berlin reports a prospective deficit of 61,900,000 marks, due first to greatly increased expenditures for the unemployed, and second to the decrease in tax receipts of 20,500,000 marks. The city authorities report that they are supporting no less than 100,000 unemployed—twice the number they had counted upon at the beginning of the year—and the number is increasing "at a terrifying rate." These 100,000 are persons no longer eligible for moneys from the Reich, that is, they have been unemployed for more than a year and a half. From Cologne comes a report of a deficit of 12,500,000 marks; the chief expenditure was some nine millions for relief.

ALL EMBRACING DEPRESSION.

Naturally, it is not only the working classes which feel this depression; it affects every class in the community. Every restaurant, no matter what group it caters to, reports this winter as "catastrophic." Even where the attendance keeps up, the income is falling off because the customers are denying themselves all but the necessities. On top of this, the unfortunate proprietors of restaurants, cafes, and beer houses are facing a new tax, beginning December 1, which has already led to strikes by hotel and restaurant keepers in Hamburg and Dresden. In these strikes they have been warmly supported by their employees and the public. The "strike" has consisted of cutting off drinks or closing all the restaurants and cafes for an entire day, not an insignificant gesture if one knows how large a role these institutions play in German life. In Berlin the leaders of society, the government itself, and the highest officials have issued statements that they will entertain very little this winter. The government has publicly asked that no balls be given except for charitable purposes and this has hit Berlin's public resorts hard, because balls always been popular and the profits therefrom have kept many a dance hall and restaurant, hotel and concert hall alive. Taxicab drivers tell you almost with tears in their eyes that they drive for twelve hours through a long night and earn only the minimum wage of four and a half marks guaranteed by the company. On every side one hears the same story. What effect this has upon the psychology of the people can be appreciated only if one is able to compare the Berlin of to-day with what it was even fifteen months ago. True, there are theaters and music-halls going full blast, and the movies are crowded, but theaters are heavily "papered" and most of them are in financial trouble.

GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITIES.

While the government fights for its existence, it cannot wholly avoid blame for at least part of the misery to be found in Germany. Within the past year the tariff on wheat has been increased fourfold. Everywhere the protective-tariff mania gains ground, even among the trade unions. The more the situation calls for an unfettered trade, the louder are the demands, as in England, for greater protection. The great land barons, although they are protected by tariffs twice as high as those they had before the war, demand still higher tariffs. The government is sincerely trying in some directions to bring down the price of food-stuffs, and has just achieved a reduction in the price of bread and meat. At the same time it continues to raise tariffs at the very moment that it should be lowering them to increase the markets for German goods. More than that, the government is subventioning all sorts of businesses with the result that the industrialists thus aided are pocketing the winnings while the state makes good the losses. Nor can the government be defended for authorizing the building of another armored cruiser or so-called "pocket battleship" Germany's tiny fleet could protect nothing in time of war, and is being maintained merely as a matter of stupid national pride.

Meanwhile, Bruning has unquestionably gained during this breathing spell. His victory in the Reichstag and in the Foreign Affairs Committee of that body has strengthened him and so have the stupidities and excesses of the National Socialists. The tactics of the Hitlerites in attacking the Catholics, of whom the Chancellor is the distinguished representative, the speeches of some of Hitler's lieutenants, and the constant rioting of the National Socialists—as, for example, at Frankfort recently, where they attacked not Communists but Social Democrats—are bound to injure them in the long run. The defeat of the fascist and Heimwehr leaders in Austria is also a help. But Bruning's great test is still to come when the Reichstag meets on December 3.

CRISIS AFFECTS EVERY COUNTRY.

One wonders whether a world conference to study the whole frightful situation—of Europe especially—will not soon be in order. It ought not to take many months more for the so-called statesmen to realize that the crisis affects everybody and that as one country sinks, as Germany is doing, to lower and lower standards of living, it gradually affects the welfare of every other country. Here is a chance for Mr. Hoover. Unfortunately, Mr. Hoover is the very one who has been preaching the doctrine that America can go it alone, prosperous, happy, and entirely self-contained, while the rest of the world goes to the dogs. —Aswald Garrison Villard in N. Y. "Nation."

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LABOUR IN CHINA DURING THE CIVIL WARS

Kuomingtang And Nationalist Government Pledge To Improve Economic And Social Life Of Common People.

Politically China is undergoing a stupendous transformation. Since the revolution in 1911, the country has been subjected to frequent civil wars and military conflicts which have resulted in great chaos. Although the monarchy has been overthrown and the Republic established, there are many hindrances to democracy. Among them are ignorance, intrigue, selfishness, economic pressure, and a lack of public opinion. The sporadic efforts in recent years to remove some of these hindrances have constituted an important source of social unrest. China is still in a turmoil which overshadows all measures of reform and reconstruction. Yet reconstruction is, in a way, going on side by side with political changes. Moreover, China enjoys a high degree of social stability which comes from an old civilization and age-long traditions, and which makes it possible for commerce and industry to prosper in spite of civil war and political upheavals.

Civil war, of course, greatly impedes commerce and industry, but they suffer relatively less in a war-ridden China than they would in a Western country under such a conflict. In fact, the adverse effect of political unrest upon socio-economic conditions in China is considerably less than the outside world commonly surmises. This is due to three major factors. In the first place, from ancient times the Chinese people have generally taken the initiative in managing commerce and industry, as under the guild system. The Government has usually adopted a laissez-faire attitude, and although in recent years it has manifested an increasing interest in commerce and industry, the people still retain considerable freedom in such matters. This freedom is strongly expressed in the development of the labor movement, and in the organization of farmers' leagues.

Secondly, the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Government have definitely pledged themselves to improve the economic and social life of the common people. Although no startling achievement is yet in sight, certain worthwhile attempts have been made. If greater stability can be obtained throughout the nation, orderly progress may be expected in the course of time.

Thirdly, civil war in China is frequently a conflict between two opposing military factions and does not directly involve the bulk of the people. The masses carry on their daily work almost as usual. Factories, workshops, and business houses are generally uninterruupted unless they are situated in the war zone. Of course they will be indirectly affected by the war. These factors partially explain the simultaneous changes in the economic and social situation along with the political vicissitudes. It is the purpose of this paper to outline some of these changes and as far as possible offer explanations.

DISINTEGRATION OF THE GUILD SYSTEM.

A significant tendency in the Chinese labor situation to-day is the gradual disintegration of the guild system and the slow development of modern labor unions.

The Chinese guild system included, roughly, three classes of organizations: (1) The district guild (Huei Kuan), organized on a community basis and having a predominantly social function; (2) the hong merchant (Coo Hong), organized on an occupational basis and having chiefly a commercial function; and (3) the craft guild (Kung Sou), organized on a trade or craft basis and having mainly a labor function.

The membership of the craft guild was usually made up of masters and journeymen of the same trade, but in a few cases included apprentices also. According to social custom, when a youngster of a poor family wanted to learn a craft, he ordinarily became an apprentice to a master and received from him food, lodging, and trade instruction. The novice was paid no wages, but was given a modest sum of money at the end of the year. When his apprenticeship expired, the young man became a journey man who was paid a regular wages, but who frequently worked in the master's shop to gain further experience in the trade. After a few years as a journeyman he became a master himself and set up his own establishment with apprentices of his own under him. In China which many [illegible] to-day are [illegible]d, however, in [illegible] China, the [illegible] travelling in China [illegible]ong the fundamental [illegible] of this disintegration [illegible]act that the craft [illegible]entially a handicraft organization. Under it the master was a most powerful person, and frequently an autocrat. His word was law and his will prevailed. This made it very difficult to declare a strike under the guild system. Travelling in China in the fall of 1929, the writer had a conference with about 25 guild leaders in Foochow, an important city for handicrafts. All of these leaders expressed their preference for the modern labor union as compared with the guild, because the union operates on a much more democratic basis, is composed of employees only, and is in China increasingly being organized on an industry rather than a craft basis.

The second cause of the disintegration of the guild is the influences of the Kuomintang's political propaganda. From 1921 Dr. Sun Yat-sen, in his speeches to the laborers in South China repeatedly urged them to join the revolutionary party in order to carry in completion the "people's revolution" and also to improve their economic and social status. With equal emphasis he urged the city laborers to reorganize the antiquated guild system into the modern labor union. Many of the workers have accepted his advice and have begun to reorganize the guilds into unions. When visiting Canton in 1925, the writer noticed the gradual change from guilds to unions in the city and its environs. In March, 1927, the city government made a survey of the important unions there, finding that of a total of 180 active unions then functioning, 72 had been reorganized from guilds. In October, 1929, when the writer revisited Canton, he found hardly any important guilds of the old type. The decline of the guild has been most rapid in that city, due in no small degree to the effective propaganda of the Kuomintang, as Canton is the centre of party activities in South China. In other cities the decline of the guild is also discernible, although the process is much slower.

The structure of some of the craft guilds in a way facilitates their disintegration. Although the membership of the craft guild is usually open to both employers and employees, there is some variation in procedure from guild to guild. In some cases the masters and journeymen of the guild frequently hold separate meetings. If questions concerning masters are to be discussed by the guild, only the masters attend the meeting; if only the interests of journeymen are affected, they alone are the conferees. In another type of the craft guild by the appreciable reduction of the master's power and the insistence on the differentiation of his economic interests from those of his journeymen.

The decline of the craft guild is especially noticeable in such commercial and industrial centres as Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Tientsin, and Peiping. In the old-fashioned trades which are only slightly influenced by modern economic and social life, the guild is functioning as usual, but in those trades which are gradually being modernized as a result of the introduction of machinery or the emphasis on sanitary living conditions for the workers the guild is slowly being replaced by the modern labor union. In modern industries union is generally recognized by the workingmen and they are usually organized on that basis.

MOVEMENT TOWARD UNIONIZATION.

Taking the whole country into consideration, the labor-union movement is yet young; but in certain commercial and industrial centres it is rapidly gaining ground. In order that a fair idea of the movement may be gained, the labor activities in Tongshan may be briefly described as fairly typical of what has been taking place in other industrial and commercial centres, such as Hong Kong, Canton, Wusih, Changsha, Hankow, and Shanghai.

Tongshan, near Tientsin, is the most important industrial district in north China. In this city a number of modern industries are developing fairly, rapidly including mining, railroad, engineering, and the manufacture of cement, ceramics, fire bricks, and rugs. The mine in Tongshan has been using modern mining methods since 1878, being the first mine in China to adopt such methods. Toward the end of the Manchu Dynasty, when the country was preparing for a constitutional monarchy, self-governing clubs were organized in Tongshan which admitted as members men of all walks of life. The miners were inspired by attending the meetings of all these clubs and soon began to organize reading clubs for themselves. Miners who came from Kwangtung Province later organized a district guild known as the Kwangtung Guild, which was largely social in nature. Its members included all types of men who had migrated from Kwangtung to Tongshan. As the industrial workers in Tongshan became more numerous, they attempted a closer organization. Just at this time the revolution of 1911 was successful in other cities, and some members of the Kuomintang were encouraged to organize the Labor Party with headquarters in Shanghai and a branch in Tongshan. This political move on the part of organized labor harmonized with the local development in Tongshan. For a while the labor leaders in Shanghai and Tongshan kept in fairly close touch with each other. In 1912, however, when the Kuomintang was engaged in a struggle for political supremacy and was defeated by Yuan Shih-k'ai, the President-elect of the Republic, several important members of the party were exiled to foreign lands, and this brought about the dissolution of the shortlived Labor Party.

For some years the labor situation in Tongshan was quiet. In the meantime there were certain significant developments in the mining industry in that locality. In 1912 a merger took place between the Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., a British organization, and the Lanchow Mining Co., a Chinese corporation, the new firm taking the name "Kailan Mining Administration." The Kailan Mining Administration is now operating five mines along the Peiping-Mukden Railroad line, the annual output of coal from such mines aggregating about 4,500,000 tons. The labor force has been increased to over 20,000 men, including underground and surface workers.

Around 1919 the student movement gave a new impetus to labor, and the employees of the Peiping-Mukden line and the Kailan Mining Administration began again to organize along the lines of the modern labor union. A series of strikes followed. In 1920 the employees of the Kalian Mining Administration struck and won a victory. In the following year in one of the five mines another strike was declared for an increase in wages, but failed. These strikes greatly strengthened the position of the miners, and in 1922 they struck for the improvement of their economic and social condition and for recognition of their union. This strike, which lasted from October 10 until November 16, resulted not only in serious economic losses to the employees and the management but also causes the loss of human lives, as the strikers came into conflict with police sent from Tientsin to preserve order. The influence of this industrial dispute was far-reaching. When the strike was in progress representatives of railway workers of several lines held meetings in Peiping to give financial assistance to the Kailan miners, to discuss plans for a sympathetic strike, and to plan for the organisation of the railroad workers in North China. Although the railway workers' union did not come into existence until February, 1924, the movement for its organization really was the outcome of the miners' strike in Tongshan. As a matter of fact since the Kailan miners' strike in 1922, the miners have taken a leading role in the movement for the organization of the workers in North China, and their influence is clearly seen to-day in the labor organizations of Tientsin and Peiping.

The unionization movement going on in Tongshan and other leadidg cities in China gradually spreads to cities of less economic and industrial importance. The leaders have not always been recruited from the most intelligent workers of the rank and file of labor. Capable leaders from the laboring classes are yet too few. Many unions were organized under the direction of the Kuomintang, others through the efforts of radicals, and a smallar number by student leaders. Very recently there has been a tendency to rely upon the intelligent workers to organize unions. When more unions of this kind are organized, there will be a stronger possibility of an independent labor movement for the general welfare of the working classes.

TREND TOWARD INDUSTRIALIZATION.

The unionization movement in China has been in a sense necessitated by a changing economic and social situation from an industrialization standpoint. Some of the handicrafts of the country are gradually losing their historic importance and new types of industry are slowly developing. In this period of industrial transition two general tendencies are note: on the one hand hte tendency to bridge the gap between agriculture and industry, and, on the other, the development of modern industries, and, on the other, the development of modern industries.

By and large, farming constitutes the chief occupation of the bulk of the Chinese people, but the drift of population from the farm to the city is noticeable in some sections of the country, and this movement is likely to gain momentum as modern industry increases in importance. The only effective way to check the city-ward drift is through the working out of a scheme by which village industries can absorb farm labor when the busy season is over, and by which woman and child labor can be utilized in the farming communities. As an illustration, the cloth-weaving industry of Kaoyoung, Hopei Province, may be cited. After the Sino-Japanese war of 1895, cheap grades of Japanese cloth were imported to North China to supply the increasing demand of the laboring classes. Enterprising merchants in Kaoyang and Tientsin bought weaving looms and started to weave native cloth in imitation of the imported Japanese goods. Soon they persuaded farmers to install the same weaving looms in their villages, as the looms were small and inexpensive. The farmers found the cloth-weaving industry well adapted to their local conditions, and the industry has become prosperous side by side with agriculture. The farmers do not need to migrate to the cities for work, when they have nothing to do on the farms. Furthermore, the women and girls in the homes are usually profitably engaged in weaving and so help to increase the family income. In this way, a village industry is helping the farmers to meet any deficit they may incur from poor crops.

The cloth weaving in Kaoyang may be considered an intermediate type of industry—a halfway development between agriculture and modern industry. About 140 villages in the neighbourhood of Kaoyang are now carrying on this work as a subsidiary to agriculture. The cloth supplies the ordinaly needs of the middle and lower classes of people not only in Kaoyang but in the great cities in North China. The Koyang weavers are doing an annual business of over Y- 2,000,000, silver. The Kaoyang cloth is usually durable and its price reasonable. These two factors have made the cloth popular among the consumers in North China and have practically eliminated the cheap grades of Japanese cloth from the markets. The Kaoyang industry shows the tendency toward industrialization in some rural communities in China and indicates the harmonious new relations between agriculture and industry. If this development can be carried out in wider areas the development of industrialization will probably be more conducive to the general welfare of the common people. In Kaoyang district, agriculture and industry not only do not come into conflict with each other but they dovetail in an ideal manner.

In other parts of China, however, industrialization is going on in a more rapid way, especially in commercial and industrial centers. Here the questions confronting capital and labor are more complicated. Difficulties arising from industrial management, from marketing, from relations between employers and employees, are taxing the ingenuity of able business men. China is on the threshold of a new industrial era, and many vexatious industrial problems are awaiting solution.

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Tokushima Maru ..	5976	17 Jan.	30 Jan.
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	15 Jan.	22 Jan.
*Tasmania Maru	4105	20 Jan.	31 Jan.
Sushimi Maru ..	11000	---	@10Feb.
Tango Maru ..	6893	30 Jan.	13 Feb.
Tottori Maru ..	5973	11 Feb.	23 Feb.
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	---	@24Feb

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Haruna Maru ..	10500	21 Jan	7 Feb.
Katori Maru ..	10000	5 Feb.	22 Feb

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Atsuta Maru ..	22000	4 Feb.	10 Feb.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	19 Feb.	26 Feb

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Hamburg Maru	9th Jan.	22nd Jan.
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SHIPPING NEWS

—:o:—

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29.

Fager, Bradol, Bangkok.
Himalaya, Mondolt, Trieste.
Ranella, Morland, Miri.
Alipore, Lyndon, Kobe.
Tsurushima Maru, Yoshida, Kobe.
Benton, Odam, Marmagoa.
Hadiotis, Emmanuel, Pot Said.
Werdenfels, Salgi, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 31.

Ranella, Norland, Karachi.

LOADING.

Dec. 29.

Steamer Gambada for Calcutta.
Steamer Naldera for Australia.
Steamer City of Hongkong for New York.
Steamer Werdenfels for Hamburg.

S S Fager:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Fager arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok with a cargo of timber.

S S Himalaya:—The L T Co's steamer Himalaya arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Ranella:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Ranella arrived in harbour yesterday from Miri with a carg oof kerosine oil and hence she will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Alipore arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Tsurushima Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tsuruhhima Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

—:o:—

MONDAY, December 29.

No.
1 Himalaya, Trieste, 4-1, L T and M I.
2 Rajputana, London, 10-1, M M and Co.
3 City of Bagdad, Liverpool, 5-1, K N and Co.
4 Circassia, Liverpool 5-1 Graham Trading Co.
5 Bassano, Karachi, 4-1, J Finlay
6 M V Sumatra, Genoa, 31-12, L T & M Co.
8 City of Rayville, U S A 4-1 L Edwards Ltd.
9 Bnnevis, Genoa, 31-12, Grahams Trading Co.
10 Dumana, London, NF, M M and Co.
11 Hatipara, London, 4-1, M M and Co.
12 Werdenfels, NF, NF, L Edwards.
13 Hadiotis, Hamburg, NF, L Edwards.
14 Khandalla, Durban, 31-12, M M and Co.
17 Baron Kinnaird, Wrkington, 30-12, J Finlay and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

—:o:—

2 Steelage, Calcutta, 30-12, M M and Co.
3 Baroda, P Gulf, 31-12, M M and Co.
5 Benton, Antwerp, 2-1, L Edwards Ltd.
8 Shanghai Maru, Japan, 1-1-31, M M and Co.
9 Alipore, Kobe, 14-1, M M and Co.
14 Jamnagar, Jamnagar, 3-1, F Naranji and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

F Rizwani, Jeddah, 30-12, T Morrison and Co.
M Nurmahal, NF, NF, T Morrison and Co.
N Lalita, Karachi, 20-12, Malabar, S S Co.
P Dalgoma, Rangoon, NF, M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON

Naldera 3-1-30, P & O S Co.
Ranpura, 9-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Malwa, 16-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Mantua, 23-1-31, P & O S N Co.
Narkunda, 30-1-31, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Mundra 6-1-31 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia, 5-1-30, G T Co.
Britania, 26-1-31, G T Co.

FROM OSLO.

Agra, 13-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Formosa 10-2-31 L Edward Ltd.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wardenfels, 21-12-30 L Edward Ltd.
Trifels, 29-12-30, L. Edward Ltd.
Birkenfels, 5-1-31, L Edward Ltd.
Agtekerk, 12-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Rhenfels, 19-1-31 L Edward Ltd.
Genora 13-1-31 M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Hongkong, 1-1-31, F F Campbell and Co.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

Kaga Maru, 30-12, N Y Kaisha.
Genoa Maru 17-1-30 N Y K.
Tokushima Maru 17-1-31 N Y K.
Lango Maru 30-1-31 N Y K.
Alipore 28-12-30 P & O S N Co.
Gange 7-1-30 L T O.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara 3-1-31 M M & Co.
Karoa 17-1-31 M M & Co.
Karagola 31-1-31 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON.

Kaiser-i-Hind 28-12-30 P and O Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of York, 27-12-30 K N Co.
Circassia, N. F. G. T. Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Bankura 24-12-30 M M and Co.
Varela, 26-12-30 M M & Co.

FOR HULL.

Bennevis N F G T Co,
Bassano, N F G T Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels 24-12-30 L Edward

FOR CALCUTTA.

Havildar, NF, M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra, N F M Italiana.
Aquiulain, N F M Italiana.
Shanghai Maru, N F M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla N F M M & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hankow Maru, 19-12-30, O S Kaisha.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, N F L T Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, NF, T M Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

—:o:—

FOR LONDON

Kaiseri-i-Hind P and O S N Co

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS

Hankow Maru O S Kaisha
Shanghai Maru, M M & Co.

FOR HULL.

Bassano, N F Co.
Bennevis, J T Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

Varela M M & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lichtenfels L Edward.

FOR DURBAN.

Khandalla M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Havildar, T M and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Himalaya, L T Co.

FOR GENOA.

Aquileia, M Italiana.
Sumatra, M Italiana.

FOR RANGOON.

Nurmahal, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Irrawadi, 27-12-30.
Denjavati, 27-12-30.
Bahaduri, 27-12-30.
Padma, 27-12-30.
Vita, 29-12-30.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 29.

S S Rajputana for London:—18 bales animal skin L Hassan; 22 bales animal skin D Yocobzadah; 10 bales animal skin P E Boyce and Sons; 22 bales animal skin M Nissim; 50 bales wool raw, C Lister and Co.

For Marseilles:—500 cwts groundnuts M Bhuta and Co; 1250 cwts groundnuts 750 cwts groundnut seed E Virji and Co; 10 bales animal skin D Yacubzadah.

S S Circassia for Liverpool:—44 bales cotton thread waste V A Save; 29 bales cotton fly 28 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas and Co; 57 bales cotton thread waste A L Zaveri; 125 bales raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales wool raw W T Surea; 24 bales wool raw Bombay Co.

For Marseilles:—35 cwts gum olibanum A H A H Mavji; 600 cwts groundnuts S M Rajgor and Co; 100 cwts groundnut kernels M Bhuta and Co; 50 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co; 4 cases dry ginger Shamjimal; 34 bales cotton fly V A Save.

For Glasgow:—2000 cwts groundnut oil cakes C Bapubhai.

S S Benton for Antwerp:—6000 cwts groundnut oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S Hadiotis for Hamburg:—460 cwts groundnut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 165 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Ghent:—12 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 275 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 220 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

For Antwerp:—173 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.

S S Werdenfels for Rotterdam:—2000 cwts groundnuts Lazdiwala Bros; 2000 cwts groundnuts R Ratilal and Co; 8000 cwts groundnut oil cakes 4000 cwts linseed oil cakes H V Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Bagdad for Dunkirk:—330 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Liverpool:—400 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S S City of Rayville for New York:—16 bales woollen carpets 8 cases cotton prints Cox and Kings Ltd.

For Philadelphia:—74 bales goat skin Deccan Trading Co; 175 bales cotton thread waste V N Joshi.

S S City of Hongkong for New York:—? bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 20 cwts cardamoms R S Ta'a and Co.

S S Bennevis for Antwerp:—55 bales cotton fly Zeeuw Products Ltd.

For Genoa:—9000 cwts groundnuts Strauss and Co; 499 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw H Nensey and Co.

S S Himalaya for Trieste:—34 bales woollen carpets D Yacubzadah; 385 bales cotton raw E Spinner and Co; 55 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 502 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 28 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

For Venice:—660 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 1000 cwts groundnuts 1000 cwts linseed R Ratilal and Co; 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 339 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 110 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Port Said:—50 bales cotton yarn Sassoon J David and Co.

For Jaffa:—10 bales cotton yarn F F Campbell and Co.

S S Hatipara for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—120 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 364 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For London:—8400 cwts groundnut oil cakes J Travers and Sons.

S S Avola for Rotterdam:—55 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 110 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co.

S S Sumatra for Genoa:—1000 cwts groundnuts K Devchand and Co.

For Naples:—110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 165 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S S Tshurushima Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 400 bales cotton raw G Dossa and Co; 1500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 300 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co; 467 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co.

ForOsaka:—350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Nagasaki:—100 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros

For Yokkaichi:—350 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokohama:—100 bales cotton raw L Kallinaji and Co.

S S Shanghai Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 1609 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 1016 bales cotton raw N Futehally; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 500 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 1000 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha Ltd; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Sumatra Maru for Shanghai:—2800 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 29.

S S Circassia from Liverpool, Agents Graham Trading Co:—40 cases springs 61 cases looms 25 cases steel keys 358 cases machinerr 100 cases newspaper 12 0 cases cottons 148 cases beer 62 cases biscuits 50 cases grapes 75 cases boot protectors 476 cases soap, 98 cases cotton yarn 108 cases whisky 73 cases glassware 44 cases filtrate 12 cases cotton prints 40 bags cement 200 bags salt 121 cases cigarettes 526 cases E'ware 42 bundles steel tubes 94 bundles aluminium sheets 2290 bundles hoops 657 bundles sheets 102 bundles cement sheets 87 drums chemicals.

From Glasgow—33 cases washers 40 cases boiled composition 42 cases girders 111 cases newspaper 22 cases hemp 100 cases potatoes 35 cases oats 595 cases ale 1256 cases beer 1161 cases whisky 65 cases wine 44 cases cottons 100 kegs lead 110 bundles steel rivets 125 bundles steel circles 60 bundles steel ties 73 bundles slates 207 bundles slate sheets 443 bundles tubes 338 bundles pipes 239 bundles bars 50 torsion 243 cases cisterns 60 cases nails 120 cases glue 25 cases medicine 32 drums coal witch 6600 bundles firebricks 332 drums paint.

S S Bennares from Hamburg, Agents L Edwards Ltd:—70 cases glue 143 cases glassware 102 cases leather cutting 30 cases silk yarn 79 cases lamp parts 106 cases lamps 165 cases merchandise 250 cases nails 400 cases beer 466 drums chemicals.

From Oslo:—100 drums whale oil 80 cases paper 313 cases nails 100 drums chemicals.

From Gothenburg: 545 cases ceilings 219 cases boards 1087 cases paper 250 cases matches 213 cases nails 560 drums chemicals 65 cases glassware 15 cases timber.

From Antwerp:—35 cases glassware 528 cases bolts and nuts 1052 cases tubes 233 cases lead 50 cases glue 341 cases plates 220 drums chemicals 28 drums colour.

From Port Said:—3020 bales cotton.

S S Jalavijaya for Calcutta, Agents S S N Co:—590 drums drums 50 bales H cloth 46 cases medicine.

From Tuticorin:—40 bags tea dust 62 bags cotton arn.

From Cannanore:—? bales cotton goods 11 bales candal wood.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 26.

Breakdown of International Conference held at Brussels seems fect. Prices of Sugar have gone to have produced an alround ef-down in Europe as well as America and India is also naturally affected thereby.

There was some business in the beginning of the week, but owing to uncertainty of the market and to the X'mas holidays hardly any business was done during the latter part of the week.

Karachi and Calcutta markets have shown a decline from 1 to 2 annas and the prices of Ready Sugar in Bombay have gone up and down during the week.

Future of the Sugar Market is quite uncertain owing to the failure of the Conference mentioned above and on account of a very big stock of Beet Sugar in Europe. Rumours regarding some increase in duty on Sugar from 1st of January are also unfavourably affecting the market.

The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 11-15 and Rs. 11-13 for Java Ready Sugar; Rs. 5-3-3 and Rs. 5-2 for December, Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5-2-6 for January and Rs. 5-3 and Rs. 5-2-6 for January-March shipments.

Arrivals:—S. S. Sumatra arrived with a cargo of 56,500 bags of Java Sugar during this week. S. S. Gambada and S. S. Nigina are expected to arrive on the 31st instant and 10th proximo with a cargo of 30,000 and 40,000 bags respectively.

Stocks and Offtakes:—Offtake is estimated at about 30,000 bags leaving a balance of stock of about 1,30,000 bags.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 11-14-9 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 5-4-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Sumatra Rs. 5-3-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
S S Gambada Rs. 5-3-0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment December Rs. 5-2-6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 5-2-0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January-March Rs. 5-2-3 per cwt.
Tone:—Weak.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Dec. 29.

3 ½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-2.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 74-1.
4½ per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95.
4½ per cent. Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83-2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-10
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 96-2.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-8
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-15
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-38 Rs. 100-10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104-9.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71-8.
5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1969 Rs. 89.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101-9.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 101-9.

FORWARD RATES.

7th Jan., 1931 settlement.
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 63-7-0
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100-7-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady-dull.

SWIFTER THAN A CYCLONE--FASTER THAN NIAGARA FALLS

This mighty picture thunders like a roaring deluge, flashes like the lightning, whirls with breathless action, rushes on in every inch like the Punjab Mail, surges with stupendous stunts, dashes headlong with dynamic Force

DASHING YOUTH

Masterfully Directed by PROFULLA GHOSH.
Super Camera-Technique by—
GORDHANDAS PATEL.

SHRI KRISHNA FILM Co.'s Dazzling Picture

NEXT SATURDAY AT

Events flow like tempestuous torrents. Stars act like lustrous meteors, Catastrophe crashes like a snow-storm.

CINEMA MAJESTIC.

"Swadeshi Is My Religion"
MAHATMA GANDHI

SWADESHI BAZAR
AND
EXHIBITION

POONA

Site:—Opposite SHIVAJI STATUE.
Opens on the 31st January, 1931.
To run over for 20 days.
Arrangements for 200 Stalls and big Space for Demonstration.
BOOK YOUR STALL TO-DAY.
Stall 9'x9'—Rs. 30 only.

For particulars apply—
SECRETARY,
Indian National Exhibition Committee, Budhawar, Poona 2.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, Dec. 29.
(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association Bombay.)

KHADI		Rs.	a.	p.
Textile	Per lb.	0	9	6
Century	"	0	8	3
Curimbhoy	"	0	8	0
Moon	"	0	8	6
E. D.	"	0	8	3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight 34/40 In.)				
Century 91½ 92½	per lb.	0	12	0
Century 6404-8705	"	0	12	6
Fazal (Mahal)	"	0	12	6
Pehlad	"	0	12	0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	"	0	12	0
Daud Sahib	"	0	12	0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303				
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0	12	6
David Mill	"	0	12	6
Moon	"	0	12	9
Phoenix	"	0	12	9
LONG CLOTH X QUALITY				
Swan Finlay	"	0	12	0
Century	"	0	11	9
Appollo				
David	"	0	11	6
Maher	"	0	11	6
Jecob	"	0	11	6
LONG CLOTH Satin				
Calendar 34—42 In.				
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0	11	6
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	11	6
Century (Bugle)	"	0	11	6
Appollo (Fyala)	"	0	11	0
Sakuntala	"	0	11	6
Pehlad (Siwala)	"	0	11	0
Rachael	"	0	11	0
David	"	0	11	6
Maher	"	0	11	3
Kachhwa	"	0	9	9
SALITA				
Tata		0	11	3
Spring (Merchant)	"	0	11	0
LEPAD. Big Sige				
Spring	Per lb.	0	11	6
Textile	"	0	11	6
Century	"	0	11	6
David	"	0	11	3
Appollo	"	0	11	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	"	0	11	3
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	11	3
David	"	0	12	3
Century	"	0	13	0
Mun Mill	"	0	12	3
DHOOTIES 10 Yards				
Spring (Balance)	"	0	12	0
Textile (Bycycle)	"	0	12	0
Century	"	0	12	0
Jecob	"			
Mun Mill	"	0	12	0
1386 Tata	Per Piece	0	11	6
GIN COLOURED				
B 1515 Rathal	"	9	12	0
A 1515 Tulsidas	"	9	6	0
779 Kanta	"	10	12	0
4141 Kanta	"	10	12	0
MBW Century	"	10	10	0
BLACK CHECK				
3800 Sholapur	"	8	0	0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14				
Kanta	"	0	14	0
Victoria	"	0	13	3
Pehlad	"	0	14	9
City	"	0	15	0
Framji	"	0	14	9

SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Bar Silver Ready	43	12	0
Posh Delivery	43	9	0
Maha Delivery	43	1	0
Tejimandi Posh	0	10	0
Maha Tejimandi	1	6	0
Mint Bar Ready	43	11	0
Tone Quiet.			

GOLD

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Bar Gold Spot	21	4	9
Bar Gold Darhan	21	6	3
Posh Delivery	21	5	0
Maha Delivery	21	6	0
National Bank	21	13	3
Soverigns	13	8	6
Chartered Bank	21	12	6

A GREAT BOON TO SUFFERERS OF WHITE LEPROSY

Leucoderma or white leprosy is not unknown to any body; specially those suffering from this disease, know it quite well what a nasty disease it is; and at the same time it is so difficult to cure that even in the western science of medicine it has got no remedy. Here is a Divine Gift to sufferers that

"DHABALIN" a good specific invented by Messrs. Vigour Agency, Dinajpur (Bengal) is proving quite effective in almost all cases. All leucoderma patients, specially those who being disappointed in many treatments, are living a melancholy life, are advised to try a phial of "Dhabalin" and it is expected that every body would obtain an easy rapid cure.

N.B.—There is many imitations of "Dhabalin" in the market. So, in order to get the genuine medicine, all orders are to be booked to—Messrs. VIGOUR AGENCY, Dinajpur, (Bengal).

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Khandeish	6,951	Bales
Central India	19,233	"
Barsi-Nugger	4,012	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,646	"
Berar	8,297	"
Central Provinces	3,879	"
Dhollera	961	"
N.-W. Provinces	1,638	"
Rajputana	688	"
Sind-Punjab	5,221	"
Broach	66	"
Compta-Dharwar	62	"
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	800	"
Egyptians	636	"
East Africans	1,503	"
Cotton	46,793	"
Wheat	82,608	Cwts.
Linseed	3,503	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	772	"
Gingellyseeds	3,460	"
Poppyseeds	155	"
Groundnuts	63,202	"
Castorseeds	6,654	"
Rice	50,288	"
Myrabollams	8,334	"
Cottonseeds	68,734	"
Mowraseeds	143	"
Gram	2,961	"
Joowar	348	"
Maize	20	"
Barley	681	"
Bajree	2,914	"
Coal	5,200	Tons.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Wheat May	3	14	9
Linseed May	6	1	3
Cottonseed	1	15	0
Groundnuts	5	3	0
Teelseed	8	4	0
Rapeseed	6	4	0
Mahooraseed	5	6	0
Myrobolams	21	8	0
Poppyseed	9	3	0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 26/: Lowest Rs. 25/11: Closing Rs. 25/13.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 25/3: Highest Rs. 25/4: Lowest Rs. 25/2: Closing Rs. 25/3.

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1930.

BOMBAY'S 19th "WAR" COUNCIL CONVICTED.

—:o:—

Accused Refuse To Dissociate From Congress Activities.

SEQUEL TO FLAG SALUTATION

Number Of Volunteers And Picketers Also Jailed

"I consider that this court is unlawful. As I do not expect any justice here, I do not wish to take part in the trial", declared Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, President of the Nineteenth "War Council" who along with four other members were convicted and sentenced on charges under Section 17 Clause (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday morning.

The prosecution arose out of the flag salutation ceremony held under the auspices of the "War Council" on the Azad Maidan on Sunday morning in defiance of the Police Commissioner's ban.

The accused in this case were:—

Mrs. Snehalata Hazrat, President of the "War Council".

Sjt. R. N. Choksi, Vice-President,

Mrs. Vijayalaxmi Assar, Secretary,

Sjt. Husseinbhoy K. Jhaveri, Editor "Congress Bulletin", and

Sjt. Kevalram B. Joshi.

"WAR COUNCIL" CONVICTED.

The accused were found guilty of being members of "War Council" which has been declared illegal, and assisting its operations. The ladies were sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment on the first charge and six months' simple imprisonment on the second, the sentences to run concurrently. Other member of the "War Council" were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the second, the sentences to run concurrently.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case for the prosecution said that the accused were charged on two counts under Section 17 Clause 1 and 2. The first accused was the President of the "War Council" and was appointed as such after the arrest and conviction of Mrs. Gangaben Patel, the previous President. The rest of the "War Council" members received their appointments on or about the same date.

SEQUEL TO FLAG SALUTATION CEREMONY.

The accused were arrested on Sunday on the Azad Maidan when about to hold the monthly flag salutation ceremony which had been banned by the Police Commissioner "as it would lead to a breach of the peace." The accused were asked to disperse and on their refusal to do so, they were put under arrest. The accused were therefore charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and assisting its operations.

Sub-Inspector Kamath of the C.I.D. in his evidence said that the "War Council" was functioning even after it was declared illegal by the Government. Its operations consisted of celebrating the incarceration days of leaders, sending out volunteers to picket foreign cloth shops, publishing the "Congress Bulletin" and holding flag salutations. On Sunday as advertised in the "Congress Bulletin" the whole of the "War Council" entered the maidan for the purpose of holding the ceremony. They were asked to disperse by Inspector [illegible] their refusal they were arrested.

In the [illegible] arrested the [illegible] evidence. [illegible] the accused [illegible] to dissociate [illegible] "War Council" replied "No." [illegible] said: It [illegible]k. She also [illegible] considered the [illegible]

[illegible] refused to take part in the trial nor sign the statements. They were found guilty and sentenced as above.

It is understood that Mrs S. Hazrat was given "A" class, Mrs. Assar and th other members of the 19th "War Council" "B" class.

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING ON SUNDAY.

—:o:—

Accused Remanded.

Eleven persons arrested for alleged stone-throwing at the police following the flag salutation ceremony at the Azad Maidan on Sunday were placed before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court on Monday and remanded in police custody till January 8. The police have preferred four different charges against the accused under sections 143, 149, 337 and 114 I. P. C.

The accused in this case are:—

Ramdutt Shivdutt, Mahomed Umar, Keshavji Vallabhji, Chagan Gopal, Lallu Ukhad, Soma Shiva, Hiralal Chunilal, Maruti Yeshwant Chavan, Shankar Mahadev Shinde, Nagardas Chaganlal and Yaubhai Masubhai.

SELLER OF "CONGRESS BULLETIN" GETS 5 MONTHS' R. I.

—:o:—

For selling Congress Bulletins, Manilal Thakersi, a Congress volunteer was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court on Monday.

The police evidence showed that the accused was arrested on the 26th instant at 8 p.m. at Sauparibag Road while selling copies of "Congress Bulletin". The accused admitted a previous conviction for picketing and was willing to give an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities in future.

The Magistrate, however, convicted him of having assisted the operations of the "War Council" and sentenced him as above.

Foreign Cloth Picketers Sentenced.

—:o:—

Two lady picketers and one male volunteer who obstructed the removal of a bale of foreign cloth in Mopla Market, Tambekar Street on Saturday last were convicted and sentenced on a charge under Section 17 Clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Monday.

The accused in this case were:

Ramchandra Laxman,

Shrimati Chandrabai Balkrishna Dhurve and

Shrimati Chanchalbai Purshottam.

The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second and the third to three months' simple imprisonment each.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor said that the accused were charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council".

Inspector Vanzara attached to the Pydhownie Police Station said that at about 12 noon on Saturday last he received information from the firm of Yusufalli Mahomed at Mopla Market, Tambekar Street, that some pickets were obstructing the removal of a bale of foreign cloth. He went on the scene and found the first two accused sitting on the bale and the third accused on the packing case. He asked the accused to allow the shopkeeper to remove the goods into the shop to which they did not agree. The accused were then arrested. Witness knew from his personal knowledge that picketing of foreign cloth shops was one of the operations of the "War Council".

The accused did not take part in the trial.

The Magistrate held that the accused obstructed the removal of the cloth and on the evidence before him convicted them.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED TO SIX MONTHS' R. I.

—:o:—

"Assisting Operations Of War Council."

The next case that was called up for hearing was that of Abdul Vahid, Captain of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma volunteers, and Kantilal Chaganlal Mody, a member of the same Volunteer Corps. The Police Prosecutor said that they were arrested also on Sunday at the Azad Maidan during the flag salutation ceremony. The accused were found guilty under Section 17, Cause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor in opening the case said that the first accused was the Captain and the second accused a volunteer of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma, Bombay.

Magistrate: Is that body declared illegal?

Mr. Mankar: No. They were arrested for being present in a body at the Azad Maidan during the flag salutation. The first accused led a party of persons carrying a national flag and the second accused followed them. They are charged with assisting the operations of the "War Council."

STANDING WITH WAR COUNCIL.

Sub-Inspector Kamath giving evidence stated that both the accused were standing side by side with the members of the "War Council" while they were about to hold the flag salutation ceremony. About 100 members of the Jamiat-ul-Ulma were along with the accused.

Sergeant Kent who arrested the accused then gave evidence. He said that the accused stood side by side with the "War Council" holding a national flag. When asked to disperse they did not move and were arrested.

The second accused cross-examined the witness.

Accused to witness: Which flag was used for salutation?

Witness: The national flag.

Accused told the court that he only saluted the flag of Islam and not the national flag. He was carrying an Islam flag and he complained that the police had not produced it in the court.

Witness interrupting said that Islam flag was snatched from the hands of police and carried away by some of those who were along with the accused.

The Magistrate asked the accused what he had to do with an Islam flag to which the accused replied: I do not believe in caste I saluted the Islam flag.

FOUND GUILTY

The Magistrate held the accused guilty of having assisted the operations of the "War Council," With regard to the contention of the second accused that he only saluted the national flag, the Magistrate remarked that it was proved that the accused were standing side by side with the "War Council" and therefore the presumption was strong that they assisted the operations of the "War Council". They were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

COUNCIL

Mr. S. Satyamurthi, "Dictator" of Madras Congress Committee, who was arrested for defying a police ban.

EX-PRESIDENT'S EXAMINATION AND AFTER.

—:o:—

Doctors Interview Law Member.

REPORT TO BE SUBMITTED TO GOVT. OF INDIA.

COIMBATORE, December 29.

The two Bombay doctors who examined Mr. V. J. Patel interviewed the Law Member at Palghat submitting a lengthy report of examination. It is understood the Law Member has called for a report from the Jail Superintendent on receipt of which he will forward the report to the Government of India.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED.

Nine Congress volunteers have been arrested by the Coimbatore Police as a sequel to the flag salutation ceremony.—A. P.

Capt. Vincent's Flight To India.

—:o:—

LONDON, Dec 28.

Le Bourget.—Captain Vincent has arrived here in a light aeroplane from Croydon. It is understood that he intends to fly to India.—Reuter.

FLAG SALUTED AT SANTA CRUZ.

—:o:—

Prayer For Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel.

—:o:—

SANTA CRUZ, Dec. 29.

Yesterday (Sunday) at 8-0 a.m., the residents of Santa Cruz performed the national flag salutation ceremony on the maidan opposite Seth Podar School. The function passed off quite peacefully.

After the ceremony was over, Sjt. Chhaganlal Yogi, Dictator, S. V. C. C., read out a resolution praying to the Almighty for the speedy recovery of Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and paying homage to his services to the country in general, and to the Suburban District in particular. The resolution also congratulated the persons from the Suburban District and 33 ladies and gentlemen from Santa Cruz, who have courted imprisonment joyfully in service of the country.

The resolution was adoptd unanimously by the meeting.

"Patel Day" At Khar.

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(From A Correspondent.)

KHAR, Dec. 29.

A public meeting of the citizens of Khar was held on Sunday at 9 p.m., at the Laxmi Society's pavilion. Dr. (Miss) Pandit presided. A resolution expressing appreciation of the work done by Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel in particular as the father of the political life in the suburbs, and the services rendered by him to the country in general, expressing pride for inviting sufferings in the cause of the nation, and deep resentment at the treatment meted out to him as a prisoner, and wishing him long life, was passed. A similar resolution about the volunteers from the suburbs who are undergoing imprisonment in different jails was also passed.

GENERAL BALBO AND PARTY HELD UP.

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Rescue Party Forced to Land In Sahara.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Rabat.—General Balbo's seaplanes encountered hail-storm, to-day, near Baloma, in Portuguese Guinea, where they are now held up. New propellors have been asked for, and a commercial aeroplane left Casablanca yesterday carrying a mechanic and seven propellors; but it was forced to land in the Sahara. A second aeroplane from Agadir has brought back the crew of the first plane to Agadir.—Reuter.

PEDAPURAM LATHI CHARGE.

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"Even Ladies Were Not Spared."

LEGAL ACTION CONTEMPLATED.

MADRAS, Dec. 26.

Mr. Pyda Venkatanarayana, one of the many who were injured in the lathi charge by the police at a picnic party at Peddapuram, arrived in Madras yesterday from Cocanada.

It is understood he contemplates taking action in a court of law and his visit to Madras is with a view to obtain expert legal advice in the matter.

Mr. Venkatanarayana told a representative of "The Hindu" that he came in for a large share of the blows on the occasion of the lathi charge. He has still many contused wounds on his back and arms; and has some injuries which were he says the result of his being thrown violently on the ground. He is still having fever and temperature and is in a weak condition.

He also informed "The Hindu" representative that not even the few ladies and children in the gathering were spared. Srimati Kameswaramma received several blows on her back and arms while getting into a car. Dr. V. Gopalakrishnayya, who, hearing these incidents, came with his assistant and a chest of medicines to render first aid to the injured ladies and gentlemen was subjected to lathi blows is still confined to his bed.

The entrance and exit to the garden according to him, had been blocked by the police lorry and even though the members of the picnic party were attempting to get away from the place in obedience to the Police orders, they could not do so as the way was barred. And when one of the gentlemen asked a police officer how they could disperse under the circumstances, the reply seems to have been given, "Fly with wings, if you can. I do not care."

PICKETING AT PORBANDAR

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Women Pledge To Boycott Foreign Cloth

(From A Correspondent)

PORBANDAR, Dec. 25.

The picketing is in full swing. Sjt. Fulchand Shah, a devout disciple of Mahatmaji, during his stay for a day addressed a large gathering. Twenty-two ladies volunteered themselves and are now picketing foreign cloth shops. Sjt. Mankad, has arranged a guard for the shops even at night time. Boycott procession is taken through the principal streets of the city.

It has been known that the Working Committee waited upon the Dewan Saheb at the instance of the merchants, but no amicable settlement has been arrived at. The women of the State and the Khoja community have passed a resolution to boycott foreign cloth in the coming marriage session. The Swadeshi Stores again approached the authorities for protection, but no protection was granted though they were ready to pay the sum to the State.

ARYA SAMAJ CELEBRATIONS.

Porbandar witnessed a large gathering for three continuous days at the annual celebration of the Arya Samaj when Pandits were present. Among them were Swamis Shankaranand Parmanand, Aumkaranand, Sjt. Anand Priyaji, Lakshmanand, all of whom impressed the audience for the revival of Hindu culture by following the triad of self-knowledge, self-reliance and self-sacrifice. The chief feature of this gathering was the series of lectures addressed by Swami Sankaranandji who pleaded for Swadeshi goods.

MERAPI ERUPTION'S DEATH-ROLL.

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LONDON, Dec. 29.

Batavia.—The death-roll in the eruption at Merapi is now estimated at 1,300, including hundreds of missing persons. The volcano is still pouring out lava, but there is no danger, as the whole area has been evacuated.—Reuter.

AS THE OLYMPIAN GODS SEE IT.

WIDESPREAD REVIVAL OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

Congress Accused Of Extortion, Exploitation And Intimidation

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 29.

The Government of India appreciation of the situation upto December 27th states among other things, "Reports received from Provincial Governments for the first half of December show that in most provinces the period was marked by attempts to intensify various activities of the civil disobedience movement. Bengal records a revival of the movement in Calcutta including a renewal of picketing and also increased activities in some districts.

EXPLOITING AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION.

In Hooghly Districts for instance a vigorous no-tax campaign is being carried on by volunteers from Calcutta and other places outside the District. In places affected by this revival the situation has deteriorated but in other districts there has been no change of any importance. In the United Provinces efforts of the Congress are mainly directed towards organisation of a no-rent and no rent campaign and they are doing their best to exploit the general agricultural depression.

WIDESPREAD EXTORTION.

There have been several cases of violence in one of which a loyalist meeting was attacked by volunteers who had to be dispersed by firing. Apart from the above factors the situation has shown little change. In the Punjab there has been no particular change in the Sikh situation. Attempts have been made in some places to revive agitation, and there has been some recrudescence of picketing but not as yet to any serious extent. The Congress organisation at Amritsar is reported to be still strong and to possess sufficient resources to carry on a widespread campaign of extortion. Revival of activities has been particularly marked in Bihar and Orissa where in several districts there has been a general increase of interest in the civil disobedience movement which has taken the form of more picketing and revival of false rumours calculated to increase excitement and unrest and encouragement of non-payment of taxes.

There were several instances of violent resistance to police. Central Provinces also record attempts to revive the waning enthusiasm although little success has been obtained in Assam. Similar attempts were made without material effects. The situation in Madras continues to be very satisfactory.

DETERIORATION OF PRESS.

On the 23rd of December the Governor-General promulgated two Ordinances the first of which provides for better control of the Press and the second for prevention of instigation to refuse payment of certain liabilities. Reasons necessitating this action were given by the Governor-General in statements issued with the promulgation of the Ordinances. It is only necessary to mention here that deterioration in the tone of press has been very rapid during the present month and that there has been a very definite intensification of the no-tax campaign especially in the United Provinces. Bombay City has been comparatively quiet during the week.

INTIMIDATION TO MIGRATE!

Reports from Gujarat show that there is still a considerable migration from British territory to that of the adjacent Indian States which is partly due to organized intimidation of those who refuse to leave their villages. Several instances have been reported of damage to crops of those who prefer to remain in their homes. Reports have been received of rioting and disorder on a considerable scale in the Tharrawaddy district of Burma.

Sir Arthur Salter.

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TO BE FINANCIAL ADVISER TO VICEROY?

OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION LACKING.

LONDON, Decr. 29.

The "Morning Post's" Geneva correspondent cables that a report is being circulated in the League circles that Sir Arthur Salter has been appointed as Financial Adviser to the Viceroy of India.

Although no official confirmation of the report is obtainable at the League Secretariat there is a strong belief that it is well-founded; and the opinion is expressed that it implies the Government of India's intention to initiate important fiscal reforms.—Reuter.

Lord Melchett.

LONDON, Decr. 29.

Rugby.—Papers in recording the death of Lord Melchet yesterday afternoon print a long tribute. Lord Melchett who was only 62 was an advocate of rationalisation and an architect of a great combine with 76 million capital, viz., the Imperial Chemical Industries of which he was Chairman. He was Chairman of a dozen other companies and held nearly 30 directorate altogether. He was a member of Parliament from 1906-1928 when he was raised to peerage and served as Commissioner of Works during War and later as Minister of Health. He was President of the World Power Conference in 1928.—B. O. W.

Rugby.—Lord Tyrrell, the British Ambassador in Paris haas been asked by the King to follow the progress of Marshall Joffre who is lying seriously ill and to express King's deep regret.—B. O. W.

PROF. SWAMINARAYAN.

To Be Released On 9th January.

It is understood that Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan, Ex-M.L.C., will be released from the Sabarmati Jail on the 9th of January. He was the first man to be arrested in Gujarat in connection with the no-tax campaign. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, being convicted on July 17.

SUNDAY SCHOOL WORK IN INDIA.

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MR. JAMES KELLY'S TOUR.

Mr. James Kelly, M.A.D.D. of Glasgow, Scotland, the Joint General Secretary of the World Sunday School Association, is at present in India in the interests of the work of Christian Education as carried on by the India Sunday School Union which has its Headquarters in Coonoor.

Dr. Kelly is also the Secretary of the British section of the Association which is responsible for guiding and aiding the work by means of monetary grants for the promotion of Sunday School work.

Dr. Kelly has been visiting many centres of missionary and Sunday School work in India during the past four weeks. He will be present at the annual meeting of the I. S. S. U. to be held at Bangalore on the 31st instant and 1st January, and will address the public meeting to be held in connection with the meetings.

Dr. Kelly will arrive Bombay on the 4th January and after interviewing many important persons in connection with the work will sail on the 7th for Scotland.

Rugby.—Provisions of the new Road Traffic Act abolishing speed limit and establishing compulsory third party insurance will come into force on Thursday next.—B. O. W.

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